

ADMIRAL TRAIN PASSES AWAY

Sea Fighter Struck at His Post in the Far East.

WAS A VICTIM OF URAEMIA

As Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet He Was Assigned the Task of Maintaining Neutrality in Philippine Waters During the War Between Russia and Japan.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The navy department has been notified of the death of Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet. He died at Chefoo, China, at 9:15 a. m. As commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, the important duty of maintaining strict neutrality in Philippine waters during the Russian-Japanese war, devolved upon Admiral Train. He was 61 years of age and would have retired from active service in May of



REAR ADMIRAL TRAIN.

next year. During his service of almost a score of years at sea, he served on many stations. During the Spanish war he commanded the auxiliary cruiser *Prairie* in the North Atlantic patrol squadron and he had been a rear admiral since 1904.

Assistant Surgeons Theodore Norman Pease and Harry Lee Brown, of the United States navy, have been ordered by the secretary of the navy to appear before a court martial and answer to the charges of "gouging" while being examined for promotion last week. "Gouging" is a naval term bearing on actions of candidates during their examination. Secretary Bonaparte had appointed a court martial to meet Monday at the Washington navy yard. All assistant surgeons eligible for promotion took the examination.

Couple Held Up.

El Reno, Okla., Aug. 4.—Two highwaymen held up and robbed Samuel Roland and Miss Corinne Jones of Dallas, Texas, at a railroad station near El Reno, assaulted the woman and were captured by a posse after a pursuit in which an unknown man was killed. Roland and Miss Jones, who are young people, were waiting for a train at the station when two men with pistols robbed them of money and valuables, assaulted Miss Jones and fled. Roland sent word to El Reno and a posse started after the robbers. After the train on which the two men attempted to escape was surrounded and during the search a stranger started to run. On refusing to head a call to stop he was shot down. The two prisoners were positively identified by Miss Jones and Roland. The dead man has not been identified.

Up to the Mutual.

New York, Aug. 4.—An order directing the Mutual Life Insurance company to show cause on Tuesday why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue requiring it to furnish a correct list of policyholders to the state superintendent of insurance and the international policyholders' committee, was signed by Justice Gleeson. The order further directs the company to show why the committee shall not be permitted to use stenils which the insurance company is now alleged to be using in addressing its policyholders.

Mayor of Havana.

Havana, Aug. 4.—The new city council appointed by President Palma has elected Julio de Cardenas mayor of Havana. This is in accordance with the wishes of the president. This result was obtained only after long discussion. Seven of the most radical of the moderate aldermen refused to participate and resigned. The new mayor is a conservative, moderate and not radically partisan. The claim is made that the city government, although nominally largely moderate, will now be essentially non-partisan.

Result of Explosion.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 4.—W. I. Flether was instantly killed, Lee Brooks, a negro, was covered by burning alcohol and received burns which

will prove fatal, and the entire building was gutted by fire as a result of an explosion in the rectifying room at the wholesale liquor house of Jophat & Company here. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Moody After Railroads.
Washington, Aug. 4.—Attorney General Moody, in accordance with the policy heretofore determined on, has directed further prosecutions of a number of railroads for violations of the federal safety appliances acts. The United States attorneys for the various districts wherein the violations were committed, will be directed to file and vigorously prosecute suits for the recovery of the statutory penalty. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company will be sued for seventeen penalties, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern for thirty penalties.

FLEET PACER.

Records Shattered at Cleveland by The Broncho, a Mare.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 4.—Get-away day at the Glenville track was a memorable one in the horse world. The program consisted of three events, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' consolation, the 2:19 class pacing and the free-for-all pace, but three world's records were shattered by that fleet foot pacer, The Broncho. This little daughter of Storm Cliffe, who was recently purchased by Rochon and Doble of Winnipeg for \$10,000, won the three heats of the free-for-all pace in 2:03; 2:03 1/4 and 2:02 3/4, thereby breaking the world's record for three consecutive heats by a quarter of a second, the world's record for pacing mares in a race and the world's record for the fastest third heat in a race. In the M. & M. consolation, Zarlina Dawson won in straight heats, never being headed during the race. Vance Nuchols with W. P. Murray's Italia won the 2:19 class pacing in straight heats from a field of eight.

Seymour's Kick.
New York, Aug. 4.—Seymour, the fielder, for whose release the New York National league club paid \$10,000 recently to the Cincinnati club, and who has been playing with the local team for some time, refused to don a uniform here in a game with St. Louis at the Polo grounds. Seymour claims that he is entitled to a share of the money paid by the New York management to Cincinnati for his release and until this is done, he says he will not play no longer with the New Yorks nor with any other club. The management of the local club cannot do anything in the case, as they have nothing to say to what arrangement or agreement the player may have made with the Cincinnati management.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
AT CHICAGO.—R. H. E.
Chicago.....0 10 10 10 1—4 7 1
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 1
Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Harris and Armbruster.
AT DETROIT.—R. H. E.
Detroit.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 6 4
New York.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 8 2
Batteries—Donovan and Warner; Orth and Kleinow.
AT ST. LOUIS.—R. H. E.
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 8 1
Batteries—Glade and O'Connor; Hughes and Wakefield.
AT CLEVELAND.—R. H. E.
Cleveland.....2 0 0 3 0 3 0 0—7 8 6
Philadelphia.....2 0 2 0 1 0 0 5—10 9 4
Batteries—Rhoades and Buslow; Plank and Powers and Schreck.
CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Phila. 58 34 .630 Det. 48 45 .516
N. Y. 65 36 .644 St. L. 47 46 .505
Cleve. 62 46 .568 Wash. 34 58 .370
Chica. 62 43 .547 Bos. 26 70 .271

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
AT BOSTON.—R. H. E.
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 2 2
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 7 0
Batteries—Lindaman and Needham; Wicker and Livingston.
AT BROOKLYN.—R. H. E.
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 3
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 9
Batteries—Lynch and Gibson; Scanlon and Bergen.
AT PHILADELPHIA.—R. H. E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 9 9
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3
Batteries—Brown and Kling; Lush and Donovan.
Second game:
Chicago.....0 1 0 2 0 1 0 12—5 13 1
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 3
Batteries—Reulbach and Moran; Dugleby and Donovan.
AT NEW YORK.—R. H. E.
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 6 2
New York.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2 6 3
Batteries—Thompson and Marshall; Ames and Bowerman.
CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Colum. 67 49 .578 Minn. 53 54 .500
Milw. 60 42 .588 K. C. 49 55 .471
Toledo 58 47 .554 St. P. 44 59 .426
Louis. 54 50 .519 Ind. 38 62 .385

Best She Could Do.

Husband—What! Twenty-five dollars for that bonnet? Why, it's ridiculous! Wife—Yes, I know it isn't anything to boast of, but you said you couldn't afford an expensive bonnet.—Columbus Dispatch.

All luxury corrupts either the morals or the taste.—Joubert.

STRIKE ORDER NOW IN EFFECT

Industrial Establishments Tied Up by Russian Workmen.

RAILROADS STILL RUNNING

Outbreak on Board the Cruiser Bogatyr Quickly Suppressed, Two Hundred Mutineers Being Seized. Governor the Victim of an Assassination. Military Dictatorship Probable.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—Demands, economic and political, have been formulated by the Moscow regiment of the guards stationed in St. Petersburg. Cossacks have been sent to the barracks of this regiment.

An incipient mutiny broke out at Helsingfors on the Russian cruiser Bogatyr. It was immediately put down in the arrest of two hundred sailors.

The governor of Samara was instantly killed by a bomb thrown by an assassin who was subsequently arrested. The governor's head and feet were torn off by the explosion.

This city was dark last night. The employees of the electric lighting plants, always the earliest barometric record of political conditions, ceased work during the afternoon in obedience to the call for a general strike. This call already has been obeyed by 2,000 factory hands in the capital. It will be impossible, however, to predict the success of this universal political strike until Monday, as the workmen in St. Petersburg and the provinces have two holidays, Saturday, which is the feast day of the dowager empress and a great religious feast, and their regular holiday of Sunday. Up to this hour the railroad men had not heeded the call for a general strike, except in the case of an insignificant boat line running to shore resorts in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. The men of this road barricaded the line with the result that they had an unimportant collision with Cossacks.

Pickets of cavalry and infantry were the most conspicuous features on the streets of St. Petersburg. Business houses generally have boarded up their windows, as they did in the days of the great October strike. Practically all of the street cars in the city have stopped running and the car drivers are threatening to cease work.

The fate of cabinet is in the balance and Russia is upon the verge of disorders which may lead either to the reign of the military or the proletariat. It can be stated definitely that the first step toward a dictatorship may be taken Sunday or Monday by the nomination of Grand Duke Nicholas to the chief command of all the troops in Russia. This would virtually place him in control of all the disturbed districts of the empire where martial law has been proclaimed.

This matter was a subject of earnest discussion during the interview between the emperor and Premier Stolypin, from which the premier returned in a greatly vexed state of mind. The revolutions at Sveaborg and Cronstadt and the mutiny on board the cruiser *Pamyat Azova* gave tone to the conversation between his majesty and the premier. These events, although they have all ended fortunately, apparently have left a strong impression upon the mind of the czar.

Miller Dismissed.
Washington, Aug. 4.—W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of bindery of the government printing office, who was suspended by the public printer on July 21 for insubordination and insolence, was dismissed from the government service. Miller's former suspension in 1903 was the cause of President Roosevelt's order, declaring the government printing office and all offices where workmen are employed by the government, to be "open shops."

Labor Law Held Invalid.

New York, Aug. 4.—The state law of New York restricting the labor by women and children to ten hours a day and sixty hours a week, in a factory, was declared by Justice Olmstead in a decision handed down in the court of special sessions, to be "an unwarranted invasion of constitutional rights." The ruling was concurred in by Justice McKean and Deuel. Judge Olmstead declared that the law was class legislation.

Price Too Steep.
Boston, Aug. 4.—President Harry Pullman, of the National league, came here hopeful of being able to purchase the Boston National league club. After a conference with the owners he announced that the price they demanded, although reasonable in his estimation, was in excess of what he could pay, and that he has therefore relinquished all intention of becoming a baseball magnate in this city.

Girls Were Tagged.
Boston, Aug. 4.—Each of them wearing a tag marked "Portland, Ore., U. S. A." three little girls, the oldest not more than 12 years, arrived here unaccompanied on the Cunard line

steamer *Ivernia*, from Helsingfors, Finland. The girls were given over to the railroad officers for their journey across the continent. They go to their father, Peter Westgard, of Portland, Ore.

OHIO BRIEFS.

What's Doing in the Buckeye State. At Cedar Point.

Cedar Point, O., Aug. 4.—Several of the Democratic state senators attending the reunion here got together and declared off the caucus called by Senator P. W. Ward of Cuyahoga. It was decided to hold a caucus in Columbus while the Democratic state convention is in session for the purpose of getting a closer working organization of Democratic senators. The crowning event of the reunion was the banquet at "The Breakers." More than 300 assemblymen, former assemblymen, state officers and guests, including ladies, were at the tables. Governor Harris made an address, tribute being paid to the memory of Governor Pattison.

Another Race War.

Cleveland, Aug. 4.—A railroad race war in which the Erie and Big Four roads are the principals is again on here and includes the principal part of Ohio. The Big Four recently made a Sunday excursion train to various points in Ohio and return of \$3.50. The Erie upon the inauguration of the rate war announced a rate of 25 cents to these same points and return. The competition between the two roads has reached the point of affecting passenger traffic nearly all over the state, and thus indirectly involves other roads. A former rate war between the Erie and Big Four was only recently declared off.

Big Deficit Found.

Akron, O., Aug. 4.—Examiners Poulson and Raley filed their report of the examination of the Summit county treasury with Probate Judge Pardee. It shows that there is a deficit in the treasury of \$272,451. The examiners say this deficit was \$392,154 at the time the examination was begun, but since then a large amount of borrowed money has been returned. The report says a large part of the loans are unsecured and that a considerable part of the securities representing loans of public funds are renewals of obligations taken by former treasurers and carried by the present treasurer, Fred E. Smith.

Adverse to the Ice Men.

Toledo, O., Aug. 4.—Judge Babcock in common pleas court handed down his decision in the ice cases, sustaining Judge Kinkade in every particular and exonerating him of having made any promise or suggestion of leniency as claimed by the attorneys for the ice trust. Were it not for the fact that the ice men's attorneys succeeded in getting into circuit court on error, the defendants would at once have to go to the workhouse. Technically their cases are yet pending in the upper court.

Johnson Not in Contempt.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 4.—Judge Kennedy of common pleas court decided that Mayor Johnson was not guilty of contempt of court as charged in connection with tearing up of tracks of the Cleveland Electric Railway company last week on Fulton street. The court held that W. J. Springborn, director of public service, violated the temporary injunction issued by Judge Ford in the case. Springborn was fined \$100 and costs. An application for a new trial was filed by attorneys for Springborn.

Drowned in the Ohio.

Gallipolis, O., Aug. 4.—While the United States snagboat E. A. Woodruff was clearing from the Gallipolis island channels in the Ohio, the body of Charles Mitchell, drowned from the Henry M. Stanley, Tuesday night, was washed up. Mitchell, it is alleged, attempted to assault a 17-year-old white passenger from Cincinnati in her stateroom and fearing the vengeance of the excited passengers, jumped overboard.

Must Return Money.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 4.—Judge Richards, of common pleas court, decided that Gustavus Graham, known as "Honest Gus," formerly county treasurer, must pay back to the county treasury \$1968.87, as principal and interest, which he admitted he had received from local bankers with whom he deposited county funds, as "Christmas presents."

CANDIDATES

For General Overseer of Zion File Certificates in Court.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Two candidates filed their certificates of nomination for the office of general overseer of the Christian Apostolic Catholic church in Zion City in the United States circuit court. The candidates are Wilbur Glen Voliva, who took charge of the church and Zion City after John Alexander Dowie had been suspended, and Alfred E. Bills, a former adherent of Dowie, who claims to be opposed to Voliva. Dowie through his attorneys disclaims any connection with Bills. Bills is said to be a large property owner in Zion City and has lived in that city for five years. Dowie, through his attorneys, for the second time announced that he would not be a candidate.

CLAIM PLEDGE WAS VIOLATED

Balfour and His Followers Leave the House During Debate.

JEERED BY THE OPPOSITION

Extraordinary Scene in the Commons, Following Discussion of the Trades Disputes Bill—Measure Passes the Committee Stage and is Reported to the House.

London, Aug. 4.—The trades dispute bill passed the committee stage in the house of commons and was reported to the house amid ministerial cheering. Considerable excitement marked the debate during which several amendments opposed by the government were defeated by narrow majorities. There was an extraordinary scene after midnight, following Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman's refusal to accept Lord Robert Cecil's motion to report progress, Lord Roberts saying that the prime minister had pledged himself that the debate should not continue after 11 o'clock. When the motion was defeated by a government majority of 212, Mr. Balfour accused the prime minister of deliberately breaking his pledge. He declined to take further part in the proceedings and invited his followers to leave the house. The invitation was accepted by all the three score of members of the opposition present amid ironical ministerial, nationalist and laborite cheering.

In place of the clause in the original bill exempting the funds of a union from damages when illegal acts have been committed without the authority of the union, a clause was adopted giving a trade union, whether of workmen or employers, complete immunity from claims for damages for illegal acts committed during a strike.

Kaiser on the "Red" Peril.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The Matin publishes the report of an interview which its correspondent had at Berlin with Emperor William. The Kaiser expressed the opinion that the "yellow peril" was not a greater menace than the "red danger." "The heads of states," he added, "whether of absolute or constitutional monarchies or republics, hourly risk their lives. President Fallieres runs the same risks as the czar, and President Roosevelt the same risks as King Alfonso. Those aiming at the abolition of authority and order by governments are thoroughly agreed, while those charged with the duty of making order respected are unfortunately disagreed."

Engaged Yaquis.

Guaymas, Mex., Aug. 4.—One of the hottest Indian battles that has taken place in Sonora for some months was fought in a remote mountain section back of Las Guasimas, according to an army messenger, who arrived in this place. Seven Mexican soldiers, including Sergeant Carlos R. Robles, of the national guard, were slain in the two days' battle while the Yaquis left behind a score of dead and many wounded, the latter being now held as prisoners.

Three Dead in Wreck.

Butler, Pa., Aug. 4.—Three Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh trainmen were killed in a wreck on the Reibold cutoff of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Reibold Junction. The dead: H. B. Field, 48, of Butler, married, employed on B. & O. P. for 20 years, conductor of freight; Jerome Hanlin, 30, of Butler, wife and children, fireman on second engine; James Smith, 31, of Punxsutawney, brakeman.

Hamburg-Bremen Losses.

Hamburg, Aug. 4.—At an extra meeting of the stockholders of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance company, the directors informed the stockholders that the total losses of the company as a result of the San Francisco disaster amounted to \$4,365,000. The reserves on hand amounted to \$2,500,000, and it would therefore be necessary for the stockholders to pay 50 per cent on the capital.

Boys Drown.

Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 4.—Timothy Sullivan of Detroit and Herbert Walker, 12 years old, while fishing in Swan creek were drowned.

A Strike.

Mrs. Nulywed—You don't love me any more; I know you don't! Nulywed—But, my dear, you're mistaken. I adore you. Mrs. Nulywed—No; you don't. No man could love a woman so badly dressed as I am!—Paris fire.

Two Poor Walters.

Hewitt—Time waits on no man. Jewett—I guess that's the name of the new waiter at my restaurant.—New York Press.

To do all in our power to win wealth and keep it is as much our duty as to be honest.—Seward.

STEEL MILLS

Being Worked to Their Utmost Capacity, States Bradstreet.

New York, Aug. 4.—Sentiment in general seems to have become decidedly more optimistic, says Bradstreet's, practical assurances of heavy crop yields, the growing buoyancy of the iron and steel industry and the relatively heavy volume of orders booked in general for fall and winter requirements being the principal stimuli. Iron and steel plants, where not actually engaged in making repairs, are being worked to their utmost capacity and the action of the principal producer in resuming dividends on its common stock exerted a salutary effect on sentiment. Some steel mills have backed their entire capacity for many months ahead, and if the usual fall business has not been discounted by the midsummer bookings, the question of deliveries will become a pressing one. The essential soundness of mercantile trade is testified to by the July and seven months returns of failures to Bradstreet's, which point to fewer failures and smaller liabilities than in any but the best of years. Shipments of fall and winter goods are beginning and, although the jobbing trade reflects midsummer influences, more business is being done than ordinarily. Preparations for house trade are now absorbing attention.

Adrift in the Gulf.

New Orleans, Aug. 4.—News that two men are adrift in the gulf of Mexico on scows without food or water was received here by agents of the ocean-going tug R. W. Wilmot. Four days ago these men were cast adrift in a storm which broke the tow line between the Wilmot and four scows. The tug was then 30 miles off from Mobile, which port she left last Monday. When the seas broke the tow line those on the tug were forced to watch their comrades drift away frantically signalling, but helpless before the storm.

Charged With Murder.

Hammond, Ind., Aug. 4.—Tom Lannon of Chicago, who was arrested here Thursday, charged with the murder of Jack Lannon at Gary, it is said, confessed to the police that he murdered Lannon. He was bound over to the circuit court for the September term. Lannon's body was found at Gary, Ind., Wednesday with two bullet holes in the head. This is said to be the first murder in the new town of Gary.

Nelson to Meet Gans.

Goldfield, Nev., Aug. 4.—Batling Nelson, through his manager, has expressed a willingness to meet Joe Gans in a finish fight for \$30,000 here on Labor day. The money now on deposit at a local bank will be posted in San Francisco. Gans' acceptance is expected.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$3 90@5 25; cows, \$2 50@4 50; heifers, \$2 50@5 25; bulls, \$2 00@4 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@4 25. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$4 25@5 50; lambs, \$5 00@7 70; yearlings, \$5 00@6 50. Calves—\$3 00@6 75. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$5 25@6 50; medium to good heavy, \$5 15@6 50; butcher weights, \$5 35 to \$5 65; good to choice heavy mixed, \$5 35 to \$5 65; packing, \$5 10@6 15. Wheat—No. 2 red, 73 1/2¢; No. 3, 70 1/2¢. Corn—No. 2, 50 1/2¢; No. 3, 49 1/2¢.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5 15@5 55; shipping steers, \$4 70@5 00; butcher cattle, \$4 00@4 90; fat cows, \$2 15@3 90; bulls, \$2 50@3 90; milkers and springers, \$2 00@3 00. Sheep and lambs—Good to choice yearlings, \$5 00@6 50; weathers, \$5 00@5 75; mixed, \$5 25@5 50; ewes, \$4 75@5 25; spring lambs, \$5 00@7 75. Calves—Best, \$7 50@8 00. Hogs—Heavy, medium and Yorkers, \$5 90@6 95; pigs, \$5 95@7 00; rough, \$5 80@5 95; stags, \$3 50@5 00.

PITTSBURG.—Cattle: Choice, \$5 75@6 00; prime, \$5 50@5 75; city butchers, \$4 50@5 10; heifers, \$2 50@4 50; cows, \$2 50@4 50; bulls, \$2 00@4 00; fresh cows, \$2 00@4 50. Sheep and lambs—Prime weathers, \$5 50@5 85; good mixed, \$5 20@5 40; lambs, \$4 50@5 75. Hogs—Heavy, \$5 65@6 70; medium, \$5 55@6 90; heavy Yorkers, \$5 90@6 95; light Yorkers and pigs, \$7 00@7 05.

CLEVELAND.—Cattle: Choice steers, \$5 00@5 10; heifers, \$4 00@4 60; fat cows, \$2 50@3 65; bulls, \$3 50@3 75; milkers and springers, \$12 00@14 00. Sheep and lambs—Spring lambs, \$7 50; yearlings, \$5 50@6 50; weathers, \$5 00@5 25; ewes, \$4 25@4 50. Calves—17 1/2 down, Hogs—Medium heavy, \$5 70; Yorkers, \$6 80@6 85; pigs, \$6 80@6 85; stags, \$4 25@4 75; roughs, \$5 25@5 55.

CINCINNATI.—Wheat: No. 2 red, 71 1/2¢; No. 3 mixed, \$2 32 1/2¢. Rye—No. 2, 62¢. Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$2 32 1/2¢. Bacon—\$10 50. Hogs—\$7 70@8 62¢. Cattle—\$2 00@5 10. Sheep—\$2 75@4 00. Lambs—\$4 00@7 50.

TOLEDO.—Wheat, 73 1/2¢; corn, 54¢; oats, 32 1/2¢; rye, 54 1/2¢; cloverseed, 7 05.

JEWELS

Presented Mrs. Root by the President of Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 4.—Secretary Root's reception on the cruiser *Charleston* was well attended and the utmost cordiality was displayed. President Alves boarded the American cruiser and was saluted by the Brazilian, Argentine and German warships in the harbor. In the name of the nation President Alves presented Mrs. Root with a large and beautiful Brazilian diamond, and the minister of finance, Senor de Bulthoe, gave her a golden casket, inset with a watch. Secretary Root was made an honorary member of the Instituto of Brazilian lawyers. The Brazilian cruiser *Barroso* and the Argentine cruiser *Buenos Ayres* will convey the *Charleston* to Montevideo.

To See Plainly.
The more I think of it I find this conclusion more impressed upon me, that the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think, but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, prophecy and religion—all in one.—Ruskin.

The Dim Past.

Professor (lecturing)—Oxygen, gentlemen, is essential to all animal existence. There could be no life without it. Strange to say, it was not discovered until a century ago, when—Student—What did they do before it was discovered, professor?

ORIENTAL FRUIT BATS.

They Descend Upon Orchards With Devastating Fury.

The big oriental fruit bats, or flying foxes, so familiar in India, Ceylon and the Malayan region, feed on all sorts of soft fruits except acid ones, such as oranges; are especially fond of figs and guavas and are a destructive pest to orchards and gardens. In some parts of Java, for example, no delicate fruit can be raised except by protecting the trees with nets and fighting off the nightly forays of bands of kalongs.

They live and travel in vast companies, roosting by day on chosen trees, where they hang by one hind leg, each protected from the sun's glare and from rain in the closely wrapped mantle of its wings, and large branches frequently break under the weight. At sunset they fly away to their feeding grounds, scattering over a wide area.

Where a fig tree or banana thicket attracts a crowd the roughest fighting begins over coveted plunder, each one screaming, clawing, biting and struggling to seize something and get away to a secure retreat to enjoy it. There he hangs by one foot, and, grasping the fruit he has secured in the claws and opposable thumb of the other, he hastily reduces it to lumps, with which he stuffs his cheek pouches until they become distended like those of a monkey. Later he chews and swallows this food at leisure.

At dawn all return to their roosts and, says Tickell, "hook themselves along the branches, scrambling about hand over hand with some speed, biting each other severely, striking out with the long claws of the thumb, shrieking and cackling without intermission."

No doubt these squabbles are rendered more violent by the disgraceful dissipated habits in which the bats indulge during their nocturnal expeditions, for, according to Francis Day and other observers, "they often pass the night drinking the toddy from the chattries in the cocoanut trees, which results either in their returning home in the early morning in a state of extreme and riotous intoxication or in being found the next day at the foot of the trees, sleeping off the effects of their midnight debauch."—Ernest Ingersoll's "Life of Mammals."

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Flames damaged buildings at the exposition at Milan, Italy, to the extent of \$500,000.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gleitsman left Saturday morning for a few days' visit with friends in Sandusky.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Webb and daughter Miriam left today for a visit with relatives in Mansfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fearing left Saturday morning for Buffalo and Niagara Falls for a week's visit.

Mrs. J. H. Sinclair, of Colorado Springs, Col., is visiting at the home of Harvey Everhard, on the Plains.

The ladies of St. Mary's congregation will have a lawn fete Tuesday evening, August 7. Everybody is invited.

Henry Smith and M. C. Mowery, of Phalanx station, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Koch, in Chester street.

Dr. and Mrs. Ben Groff and Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Haney, of Dalton, left Saturday afternoon for Niagara Falls and Canada.

Miss Florence Diller and Miss Eleanor Wanta, left Saturday morning for a ten days' visit in Cleveland, Norwalk and Sandusky.

The forty-second annual session of the Stark County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Auditorium at Canton, August 20-24.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles LeClair, of West Oak street, left Saturday afternoon for a ten days' trip up the lake and to Niagara Falls.

Ernest E. Robb, a coal miner, aged 49, despondent over ill health, blew his brains out with a shot gun at his home in New Philadelphia, Thursday evening.

Engineer Shanklin, of the C. & H. D. railroad, and Mrs. Shanklin, whose home is at Piqua, are visiting the latter's mother and family at 19 Dwight street.

The social which was to have been given by the ladies' auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Travelers, Monday evening, has been postponed to Monday, August 13.

Fifty-seven acres of land have been optioned near Alliance for an immense plant to be erected by the Mann Street Car Indicator and Advertising Company, which is capitalized at \$5,000,000.

W. E. Kyle, for the past few years with the Diehlmann Company, has resigned his position to accept one with the H. L. Reed Clothing Company, of Mansfield. He will move with his family at once.

Mrs. Lily Pryor, adjudged insane and ordered committed to the Massillon hospital some days since, is still in jail. Local hospital authorities for some reason having so far refused to admit the woman—Wooster Republican.

George M. Lester, of Baldwin, Ia., accompanied by his friend, W. H. Harris, of Chicago, arrived in the city on Saturday and are guests at the residence of the former's mother, Mrs. J. M. Lester, in North street.

City Auditor J. U. Douglass announced his candidacy for county recorder on the Democratic ticket Saturday morning. It is expected that he will have no opposition at the Democratic primaries which are to be held in this city August 9.

We notice in a number of papers that the grading of the Wabash cut-off from Orrville to Dalton is completed. First information we have had that either Dalton or Orrville were on the line. Space writer getting in his work.—Dalton Gazette.

Russell Simpson and Cecil Miner, each 13 years of age, were arrested at Coshocton Thursday on a charge of stealing a horse and buggy from John Annacher, a farmer near Willow Brook. The boys escaped last Monday from the Tuscarawas county children's home at Canal Dover.

Sixty thousand dollars and an elegant home with all its elaborate furnishings have been saved out of the wreck of the fortunes of Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron, former millionaire oatmeal merchant, who seven years ago assigned. All debts have been paid in full. Mr. Schumacher is now eighty-five years of age.

An occasion long to be remembered by members of the Hall family was the of a large gathering of relatives at the home of Benjamin Hall, near the city Friday. From well filled baskets came all sorts of good things, and dinner was served on a long table beneath the shade of the old apple tree. Afterwards there was speaking and singing, in which everyone joined.

Miss Helen Johnson entertained a number of friends informally at the residence in North street Friday evening in honor of Gilbert O. Fayer, his daughter, Miss Bessie Fay, of Hartford, Conn., who left today for short visit in Seville, after having been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jarvis for several days. Mrs. Emily Brainerd Redmond, of Los Angeles, Cal., was also present.

John Dodson, an escaped inmate of the Massillon asylum, was found sleeping on the porch of a brother who resides in our city on Wednesday morning.

The brother and family were absent from the city at the time and neighbors became alarmed and notified the police. After being taken into custody the authorities at Massillon were notified and an officer came to take charge of the man who had escaped.—Alliance Review.

While Harry Pebbles, one of the Pittsburgh campers at Odell's lake, was taking a large snapping turtle from a box at their camp on Tuesday afternoon, the animal suddenly snapped and caught the left eyelid of the unfortunate man between its jaws. The jaws were pried open with great difficulty, but the extremely painful operation was not successful until after the eyelid was torn and lacerated in a terrible manner.—Wooster Republican.

The report of the inspector of mines for the month of July shows more fatal accidents than in any preceding month in the history of the department, there having been fifteen in all. The reopening of the mines and the anxiety of the operators to get everything running full blast as soon as possible is thought to be responsible. Of the fifteen who met death, seven were killed in mines located in Guernsey county. Jefferson county was second in the matter of fatalities with four deaths. One miner was killed in Perry county, one in Belmont, one in Portage and one in Hocking.

Twenty-five thousand tons of Scotch steel rails deposited on the banks of the Trinity river, near Liberty, Tex., in 1860, have been found. The war broke out and claimed the promoters, the river overflowed and the banks gave way with the steel, which was buried twenty feet below the surface. The rails are in excellent condition, twenty-four foot long. Bids have been made for the steel and the town of Liberty claims a royalty of \$1 per ton. It will cost nearly \$50,000 to recover the rails as confederates have to be built in the river.

A chapter of the Rebekahs was instituted at Orrville Thursday evening with a charter roll of over forty members. The team work was put on by a team from Wooster lodge of the Rebekahs. The installation of the officers took place in the afternoon and was in charge of L. E. Walther, grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Ohio, and grand secretary Lyman. A big banquet was held in the basement of the new Methodist church and over a hundred sat down to the feast. There were over fifty Rebekahs and Odd Fellows present from Wooster and other nearby towns. The event took place in the Odd Fellows' hall and was marked by imposing ceremonies.

But for prompt medical aid little Theodore Beddoe, a child of 3 years, would have died Thursday evening from the poison taken into his system by eating samples of a patent medicine which was distributed over the city last afternoon. The little fellow was at play in the yard when he found the medicine. Child-like he supposed it to be candy and ate freely of it. Last evening he was becoming suddenly ill and upon being interrogated related what he had done. A physician was summoned hastily and upon his arrival he administered an emetic and used other energetic means customary in such cases to save the child's life. After two hours' work the doctor pronounced the little fellow out of danger.—Canton Morning News.

SAVE THE LEAVES
Use to Be Obtained from Every One That Falls.
The Nantes market gardeners, the most expert commercial cultivators in France, owe their success primarily to the use of leaves of trees as a fertilizer. The leaves that fall from the trees in the district are carefully collected each autumn. They are put into heaps with loam and are left to decay. The result is a compost far more valuable than can be provided by the aid of loam and manure. Freshly gathered leaves from trees are also used as a mulch to protect crops from frost during the winter months, with excellent results. They are also dried and used freely for bedding for horses and cows. The manure thus obtained is far more valuable than that furnished by the aid of straw. In English agricultural circles straw is considered to be of greater fertilizing value than manure. This is an error. Scientific investigation has disclosed the fact that decayed leaves are of greater fertilizing value than even manure. In manure the contents of nitrogen is 1.86 per cent; in oak leaves 1.18 per cent; in poplar, 0.75 per cent; each, 0.78 per cent; elm, .03 per cent, and in the vine 0.35 per cent. A comparison with leaves and manure in respect to their fertilizing properties disclosed the following facts: Forty-four pounds of pear leaves, 80 pounds of poplar, 51 pounds of peach, 82 pounds of elm and 174 pounds of vine, respectively, are equal in nitrogen to 30 pounds of manure. A valuable article might be compiled showing the fertilizing value of the leaves of all the various English trees. It is known to some gardeners that the most delicious sea kale forced in this country is obtained by the aid of a thick and closely packed mulching of tree leaves.—London Globe.

CROSSED OCEAN ON CATTLEBOAT.

William W. Graves Had a Unique Experience.

SPENT A MONTH IN ENGLAND.

The Good Ship "Victorian" Had 1,690 Head of Stock on Board Bound for England—How They are Fed, Watered and Taken Care of Enroute.

William W. Graves, son of L. G. Graves, of this city, has returned from England, where he spent a month in travel. Mr. Graves was one of the large number of college students who went to England this summer by the cattle boat route. While crossing the ocean he had a large opportunity to study human nature and his experiences were most interesting. In speaking of his trip Mr. Graves said:

"There were four college men in the 'gang' with me when we went on board at New York. One was from Cornell and the other two and myself of the alumni of Wooster university. There were also a German school teacher and an Irishman, some 80 years of age, who was going back to his native land after an absence of many years.

"The prospect did not really seem inviting when we stepped aboard the ship Victorian, of the White Star line. There were 1,020 head of cattle and 673 head of sheep on board. That the odor from these ships may not become obnoxious to residents of New York the government regulation provides that they must pass Sandy Hook before 9 o'clock in the morning. While we were going down the sound I took the opportunity to study my shipmates. To generalize, one might say that they are a rather rough crowd, but after a few days' acquaintance one finds that they are good at heart. I don't believe they would steal from their shipmates.

"There were two lots of cattle, each with a foreman. Immediately under these foremen were the paid men whose duty it was to walk about at night and see that the cattle were fed properly. Some of the most peculiar characters are to be found in the ranks of these inspectors. One, I remember, was an old fellow named Ned Jennings, who, although very profane, would never curse any human being, but would confine his choice epithets strictly to the cattle. Under these paid men were the 'cattle stiffs,' as they are called, or those men to take direct care of the cattle. It was in this class that I traveled.

"The duties of this office were not so onerous. Of course, we had to rise every morning at 5 o'clock and water the cattle. This was done by buckets. Breakfast was served at 8 o'clock and at 9 o'clock all hands turned to and hoisted the day's hay and corn out of the hold. All lifting was done by steam winches. All we did was to fasten the chains around the bags of corn and the bales of hay. And besides, everyone takes his own time on an English boat. In fact, during the entire time I was in England I never saw anyone in a hurry. Well, when the 240 bushels of corn were distributed, we were allowed to rest until 12 o'clock, when dinner was served. At 2 o'clock 120 bales of hay were shaken out and fed to the cattle. Our work for the day was then completed and we could do as we pleased.

"Tell about the food and the sleeping quarters," Mr. Graves was requested.

"It would be hard to describe the food which was given us the first few days. There was coffee and a kind of hash for breakfast, beef and potatoes for dinner, and bread, tea and hash or 'scouse,' as it was called, for supper. After the first few days, however, we paid the steward of the ship twenty-five cents a day to give us something to eat.

"The regular quarters for the crew were in the fore-castle, but I only slept in there one night. The remainder I spent on deck, as did most of the others. Fortunately the weather permitted this. I don't know what we would have done if this had been impossible. The fore-castle was a very small place with bunks along the wall and a bench in the center. It had little ventilation. The odor inside was almost unbearable.

"What becomes of all the cattle that are shipped over there during a year?" Mr. Graves was asked.

"Together with the stock which is shipped in from other countries, it is used to feed the people of England. As you know, England raises her own food for only two months out of the year. During the remaining ten months she is fed by other countries. Our ship was docked at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, where there are im-

mense abattoirs. Here the cattle are unloaded. We had some difficulty in getting the cattle off the ship, as the British law is very strict regarding cruelty to animals and we could use but little force. We had to start the sheep right by carrying them off in our arms. When one would go wrong all would follow. The cattle had prospered during the voyage, evidently. They were fatter than they were when we left New York. Although four sheep died during the voyage, no cattle were lost. After we had unloaded the ship was taken to Liverpool and tied up in one of the immense docks which make that city one of the greatest shipping centers in the world. The crew was then discharged."

THE DRYS WON ON SATURDAY.

Sugarcreek Township Not to Change Its Condition.

BREWSTER MUCH CAST DOWN.

The Men There Were Hoping That the Township Would Go "Wet" and That They Might Celebrate on Sunday—Drys Won by a Majority of 88.

The local option election held in Sugarcreek township Saturday resulted in a victory for the drys by a majority of 88 votes. The vote by precincts was as follows: Justus, wets 37, drys 94; Wilnot (outside the corporation), wets 3, drys 22; Beach City (outside the corporation), wets 5, drys 35; Elton, wets 51, drys 35; total, wets 108, drys 196.

Gloom pervades the atmosphere about the railroad camp at Brewster. The men there were in hopes that the township would go wet so that they might be able to enjoy prelibations tonight. Those who favored a wet township worked hard to save their cause, but to no avail. They will be compelled to wait two years more. The large number of non-residents which were brought down from Brewster to vote were turned away by the election judges. At no time was violence threatened, although many angry words were exchanged. The election judges at Justus, where most of the trouble occurred, were James K. Wilhelm, president; Louis Glick, Frank Booth and Webster Liefer. The clerks were George F. Warstler and Richard Evans.

Temperance had its strongest hold in Wilnot and vicinity. The fallow fields in which the wets worked were in the northern part of the township about the precinct of Elton. It is now expected that Massillon will get most of the liquor trade from this township. The street cars running to this city are of easy access, and it is expected that those at Brewster who want drink will come to this city after it.

OBITUARY.

JULIUS KUTCHBACH.
Wilnot, Aug. 4.—Julius Kutchbach, aged 70 years, a stone mason and aged resident of Wilnot, died suddenly of heart failure, Friday afternoon. He had been ill for several days but was so much improved Friday morning that his sons both left home, one leaving on a fishing trip, the other going to Massillon. While they were absent their father died. Seven children survive, among whom is Charles Kutchbach, of Massillon. The funeral will take place Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. M. F. Fritz, of the United Brethren church, officiating.

MRS. ELIZABETH HURRAW.
Wilnot, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hurraw, aged 85 years, the oldest woman in this village, died at her home here Friday at midnight. Death was caused by the infirmities of age. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the Rev. M. F. Fritz, officiating. One son, Albert Hurraw, survives. Mrs. Hurraw was one of the best known women in the township.

SWIM IN NOVEMBER.

Pool at the New Athletic Club House to be Ready Then.

Ground will be broken Monday morning for the Massillon Athletic Club's new building. Contractor Meinhardt now has a gang of men at work on the lot in North street, clearing up the rubbish and removing the rear wing of the house which stands on the premises. The house will be raised and remodeled for an office and club reading room. The new building will be erected immediately behind it. It is expected that the club house will be finished before November 15, the time allotted in the contract. The baths which the building is to contain will be invaluable to the foot ball team while in training next fall.

SURVEY NOW BEING MADE.

Work on Sewage Beds to Begin Soon.

NOTES OF THE STATE HOSPITAL.

Three Feet of Ground to be Scraped Off of Five Acres of Gravel—Crops at the Hospital This Year are the Best in the History of the Institution.

The first real work toward the completion of the new sewage disposal beds at the state hospital was commenced when Surveyor Shutes, of a firm of Columbus sanitary engineers, began to survey the ground preparatory to laying the pipe. The new addition to the beds is to be on the Doll farm, near the canal. As soon as the survey of the pipe line is completed, lines will be run for the new beds. It is expected that three feet of earth will have to be taken off before the gravel can be reached. As the beds cover an area of five acres this process, in itself, will occupy about three months. W. H. Vogt & Co., of this city, have the contract for the job. The scraping will commence in the near future. Dr. Eymann says that he hopes to have the new disposal plant in operation at the end of three months.

The vacancies caused by the resignations of Drs. Vaughn and McGeorge, of the medical staff, are being filled. Wednesday Dr. Oral Tatje, of Columbus, arrived to take Dr. Vaughn's position. Dr. Tatje graduated from the Starling Medical School at Columbus in June. His home is in Columbus. On Monday Dr. J. R. Montgomery, of Spauldingville, will arrive to take the remaining vacant position. Dr. Montgomery is also a young physician, having graduated from the Ohio Medical University in 1905. During the past year he has been serving as an interne in a Dayton hospital. Both of the new physicians are capable young men and were chosen on account of their ability and promise along their new lines of work.

The crops at the hospital this year are the best ever harvested. Dr. Eymann estimates that the wheat crop will be one thousand six hundred bushels. Five hundred and forty-nine bushels have already been threshed. The thirty four acres of oats have been cut and will be threshed as soon as ready. The hay crop was eighty tons. Together with the oats, there will be plenty of feed for the hospital teams, as well as the fifty head of cattle.

It is the intention of Superintendent Eymann to gradually increase the size of the hospital's dairy until it is large enough to furnish the entire institution with an abundance of milk. The cows which the state has at present now help out greatly in getting a sufficient supply.

Miss Grace Boone has returned from a week's visit to Niagara Falls. She was accompanied by Miss Lois Gribble, of Massillon.

Dr. James Anderson, of Salem, was a visitor at the hospital for a few hours Thursday. He called on professional business.

Steward Dudley was not in his office several days this week on account of illness.

P. SISTERHEN'S FUNERAL.

A Large Gathering at St. Clement's Church, Friday.

The funeral of Paul Sisterhen, who was drowned in the Ohio river at Navarre, Wednesday afternoon, took place from St. Clement's Catholic church at Navarre at 9:30 Friday morning, the Rev. Leo Reinartz, assistant pastor of St. Mary's church, in this city, officiating. The coffin was almost buried in flowers and the dead boys schoolmates marched to the service in a body, carrying other beautiful floral offerings. An immense congregation attended the funeral. The pall bearers were Jerome Kline, Harry Hovig, Clarence Dretke, Charles Padula, William Converse and William Fadrazzi.

Young Sisterhen was one of the most popular boys of his age in Navarre. He was known to have had no bad habits whatever. He was well liked in school and was making excellent progress in his studies.

Some girls are clever; they have made themselves great beauties by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. There is no scheming, they fight shy of cosmetics and have become the handsomest girls in the state. Tea or Tablets. 35 cents. The Baltzy Company.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Point Breeze Chautauqua, Smithville, O., will be in session from July 28 to August 12. J. B. Eberly, proprietor and manager.

FOR RENT	FOR SALE
APARTMENTS—Two 6 room apartments in house 73 and 75 N. Mill; well and cistern water; gas for light and heat; possession given at once. Inquire Geo. W. Hennrich, 79 N. Mill. Farmers phone 64.	ALL kinds of building material from the Morg house, E. Main street—stone, brick, sills, joists, rafters, siding, sheathing, etc., etc., by Isaac Conrad on the premises.
FIVE room house, 132 E. Tremont street. Possession at once. \$10.00 per month. Isaac Conrad, over Merchants Bank.	AUTOMOBILE—Stearns 24 horse power touring car, just overhauled and in fine running order; detachable top, 1901 model, cost \$2,300.00; will sell for \$550.00 if sold at once. Box 640, Orrville, O.
FOUR rooms with bath on W. Main street, one story—room on W. Main street. See S. Burd.	EIGHT room house on North street, with city and cistern water, good furnace and stone cellar, under whole house, lot 54x131 feet. Price \$1800. Terms \$300 down and \$15 per month. Also a seven roomed house on Woodland avenue, will be sold cheap if sold soon. F. L. Boerger, at Humbarger's store.
FURNISHED rooms, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per week with bath privilege. Sailer Hotel.	FOUR room house on Cliff street, \$850; four room house on Brown street, will lot 45x132, gas for light and heat, city and cistern water, stone cellar, \$1250; 5 room house on Duncan street, \$1300; 6 room house with one acre of ground, \$1500; 7 rooms and store-room, corner Clay and Cherry, \$1800; 6 room house, all conveniences, for \$1400; 9 room house, up town on paved street, \$3150. See S. Burd.
HOUSE of six rooms, reception hall and good lawn; dry, with all modern conveniences at 105 N. East street. Inquire at 107 North Prospect street.	GAS STOVES. Inquire at Independent Co.
HOUSE—Seven room house with barn, corner Green and Francis. Inquire of L. Masson, 5 Francis Ave.	HOUSE of 4 rooms on Elizabeth street. House of 8 rooms on S. Erie street. House of 8 rooms on Duncan street. House of 7 rooms on State Street, by The Johns Realty Co. Wm. Johns manager.
OFFICE ROOM—First class office room. Inquire of "Thomas Burd at James R. Dunn's office, opera block.	HOUSEHOLD GOODS, cooking utensils, etc. at 237 S. Erie St.
OFFICE ROOMS—Two office rooms in new Independent Bldg. Inquire at Independent office.	MAKE abstracts or title, write deeds and mortgages, at the law office of R. A. Plam, attorney at law, over 26 East Main street, Massillon, O. Justin R. White, Notary Public.
ROOM—Nicely furnished room on second floor for two gentlemen or two ladies or man and wife, will rent reasonable; also house of four rooms on Bellview Terrace, near Steel Plant. Inquire at 20 Richville Ave., near Franklin School.	LAND—95 acres of good truck land with 5 room house, barn, hog pen, chicken yard, and good orchard, for \$1500 cash. See S. Burd.
TWO seven room apartments; bath and all modern improvements; central location. Inquire of Wm. A. Pletcher.	MOVING PICTURE MACHINE and films all complete and in good order; for sale at a great bargain or exchange for horse. For particulars address P. B. Kestetter, R. F. D. No. 1, Massillon, Ohio.
WANTED	ORGAN. Good as new, parlor suite, 646 yds. new Broadview suit, with pads. Inquire at first house on Huston street, off Tremont, next to Buwig's saloon.
CURL for general housework. Apply at 138 E. Cherry street.	TICKETS—Ocean Steamship Tickets—NORTH GERMAN LLOYD HAMBURG AMERICAN, CONRAD, PARRE, AUSTRO-AMERICAN, ITALIAN, LLOYD & PRINCE LINES. Money forwarded anywhere. Warren E. Russell, 2 East Tremont street.
CURL—An experienced girl for general housework; no washing and baking; good wages. Inquire Richman's Bakery, West Side.	MISCELLANEOUS.
MEN—\$50.00 monthly made passing bills, tacking signs, etc. Life business. No canvassing. Contacting Detroiting Street, Chicago, Ill.	VADLTS and cesspools cleaned, new one constructed and repaired. Chas. Weaver, 26 Warwick street. Farmers phone 426 or leave orders at Fetzer's Blacksmith shop.
STONE MASONS—First class stone masons or cutters. Apply at S. High street or 83 Warwick St., Geo. Baatz.	LOST.
WANTED to rent a five or six room house by a family of three, with no small children. Address "A" care of Independent office.	WATCH—Lady's closed case gold watch, with German silver link fob, with pads. Lake waiting station, about 11 o'clock Friday evening. Finder please return to Major & Shandridge's clothing store and receive reward.
FOUND.	
DOG—A Shepherd dog. Owner can have same by calling at C. L. Hatter's feed store and paying the expense.	
For Sale or Rent.	
HOUSE—New 4 room house, gas and city water, \$25 cash balance easy monthly payments or will rent for \$7 a month. The Massillon Realty Co., over Merchants Bank.	
For Sale or Exchange.	
TEN roomed house, centrally located; for a small property. Call at 23 E. Main St., city.	

Baltimore & Ohio Rv.
Special Low Rates
EXCURSION
to
ATLANTIC CITY
Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md and return,
THURSDAY, AUG. 16, '06
ROUND TRIP \$15.50 from Massillon.
Tickets good returning 15 days including date of sale. For full details call on nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent.

HUMBERGERS "The Man Between," Only 50 cts. a copy.
Summer Clearance Prices
We handle no other brands of Talcum Powder—ONLY (Colgate's) BEST.
We were the originators of the 15c price for Colgate's 25c
Violet and Cashmere Bouquet Talcum Powder.
When you can buy the best at 15c a box, why buy some other brand at the same price supposed to be as good?
Use Colgate's at 15c a Box.

Remember: The newest stories out are those sold exclusively at our store at 50c a copy. Get a book tonight for tomorrow's reading, and be entertained in a comfortable way.
On exhibition in OUR CENTER SHOW WINDOW—A Family of Dogs, carved out of one piece of wood, price \$50.00. The work of a Swiss artist.

Come to This Store
and see your friends buy the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES in the town.

"The Spoilers," by Rex E. Beach.
"Fenwick's Career," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Are two of the newest Copyrighted Books for summer reading. Our special sale of Copyrighted Books at only 50c each is attracting attention. Come in and see the large selection of good subjects.

BAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

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QUARRY,
BRICK - - BRICK.
Massillon, - Ohio

THE TENNIS GIRL.

TO SAVE THE BUFFALO.

FRENCH ARTIST'S QUEST.

FOR THE CHILDREN

ODD KIND OF MACARONI.

BELT SHIFTER.

TESTS FOR FRUITS.

THE GIBSON WHITE LINEN TAILORED COSTUME STILL SMART.

No Dress Well For a Tennis Tournament Is Half the Battle—Never Wear Lace Trimmed Petticoats, Appropriate Neckwear and Hats.

The typical tennis girl, the sort of girl one would expect to find in a Gibson picture, is gowned in dazzling white linen of severe make and wears a shirt and a straw panama or linen hat. The only relief she affords herself is a hat-band and waist belt in colors which probably proclaim the college or the club of some masculine relative or friend. More becoming if less ostentatiously sporting is a ribbon of pale blue to match blue eyes or a pale pink to accentuate a delicate complexion. Per-



GOWN OF LINEN AND EMBROIDERY.

haps most alluring of all is the entirely white ensemble. The tournament girl should remember to dress well for her matches. We all know what a tremendous incentive is the sympathy of on-lookers on such occasions. Indeed, on-lookers are quite as alive to the appropriateness as to the prettiness of a player's costume, and they give a perhaps unconscious backing to the girl who is clever enough to combine these desired objects. Not knowing either of the players, they want the one who looks the most charming to win. And she is swayed to her best exertions by this thought, probably openly expressed in applause of her good strokes.

For this girl the ideal apparel is that described above. Every garment must, of course, be of spotless freshness. Nothing is likely to prejudice the minds of an audience as any lack in this respect, and this means a clean white skirt every day of a tournament week. The underskirt also forms a consideration of essential importance. On no account should a lacey petticoat be worn for tennis. Great as is the attraction of such lingerie, there is danger of the foot catching in it. The embroidered substitutes are now so lovely that one can give up the less suitable alternative without regret. A white silk petticoat is likewise delightful for tennis, as it is so easy to move about in, and it may be made with an embroidered muslin overflounce, so that no effect of daintiness is lost.

The question of hats and neckwear is not so easily disposed of. Some tennis players have never swerved from their devotion to the sailor hat, and custom has inured them to its weight and made them oblivious of any discomfort arising from its hardness. Others, however, have adopted the panama and linen hats, both of them preferable from the picturesque point of view. The Peter Pan waist is a popular sporting model this summer. With its turnover collar, elbow sleeves and flaring cuff it is indeed both comfortable and becoming.

The tennis costume illustrated is of white linen. The skirt is laid in box plaits and stitched ten inches from the waist. The little jacket is on the kimono order and elaborately worked in English embroidery.

AMY VARNUM.

"Peter Pan" Things.

First came the "Peter Pan" hat, a queer little plaided Scotch affair, with quills.

This was followed by the "Peter Pan" blouse, with low round collar, short sleeves and patch pocket.

Now there's an entire "Peter Pan" suit, which young girls are wearing with immense delight, because of its simplicity and girlishness.

It's merely a shirt waist suit, the blouse whereof is like that described above, and the short round skirt plaited or plain. For country wear, morning frocks, etc., it's a very pretty sort.

So far that's all the "Peter Pannish" modes, though possibly these new belts of bright Scotch plaid silk belong to that category.

Winter Clothes.

When packing away winter clothes try dried lavender, cloves and other fragrant spices with them, instead of the inevitable camphor or moth balls. Pleasant odors will prevent the moths as effectually as 'disagreeable ones, provided they are sufficiently pungent.

For Fancy Work.

Large sewing bags to use for one's fancy work are made of wide ribbon and two small embroidery hoops are used for handles.

Herd From New York to Be Set Free in Oklahoma.

The offer made by the New York Zoological society to the government to place a herd of buffalo on the Wichita forest reserve, in southwestern Oklahoma, has been accepted, and a herd of from fifteen to twenty buffaloes will be shipped as soon as an area of good grazing ground can be fenced in, says the New York Tribune.

The society desired to aid the government in preserving these animals from extinction, but exacted a promise that a habitat should be provided where the expense of constant feeding would be spared, where shelter from storms could be had and where the buffaloes could breed prolifically.

It has been conceded by competent authorities that the American bison cannot be preserved from final extinction by breeding in close confinement in parks or zoological gardens. The animals can be saved only by establishing herds on very large areas, so that they will be in a semiwild state and can obtain the exercise that is absolutely essential to their welfare.

The New York Zoological society sent J. Alden Loring to Oklahoma to select a good grazing ground, with plenty of permanent water. Forest Supervisor Morrisey of the reservation and Mr. Loring decided on a suitable spot, and an appropriation of \$15,000, inserted in the agricultural bill, was obtained to build the fence. As soon as the fence is completed the herd will be shipped. It is hoped that this can be done in the fall, as it would not be advisable to turn them loose in midwinter after having been in captivity, nor would it be possible to ship the animals just previous to calving time in the spring.

The bison in captivity at the Bronx park zoo are in fine condition, according to the authorities there. The herd is said to be the largest on public exhibition. It is hoped that other owners of buffaloes will follow the example of the society in assisting the government to perpetuate the animals.

U. S. GIFT FOR NEW PRINCE.

Birth of Kaiser's Grandson on July 4 Suggests Action.

Because he had the good fortune to be born on the Fourth of July the baby of the crown prince of Germany is in line for something handsome at the hands of a bevy of patriotic American girls, says a Berlin special cable dispatched to the New York Press. Miss Nettie Spencer of the University of Chicago, a prominent member of the American Women's Club of Berlin, is organizing among the members of the American colony a movement to present the crown prince's heir a souvenir especially commemorative of the fact that he was born on Independence day. Miss Spencer thinks that the royal christening next month would be an ideal occasion to show in this way appreciation of the many overtures of friendship and good will which the kaiser has made toward the American people in recent years. Such an act would, she believes, insure for future American colonies in Germany the kindly interest of the present crown prince when he becomes kaiser and that of the newborn prince when he in turn is called to the throne.

An amusing incident is said to have developed through the zeal of the wireless telegraph operators on the Baltic, who, it is alleged, informed the kaiser twice within an hour the other day of the arrival of a grandson. Until inquiries had been made at Potsdam the kaiser was under the impression that he was the grandfather of twins.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUZZLE.

Noted "Indian Altar Stone" Destroyed by a Farmer.

The destruction of the famous "Indian altar stone" on the farm of Joseph Horner, near Millsborough, Pa., has created intense indignation among scientists, says a special dispatch from Washington, Pa., to the New York Times. Horner admits having blown the famous rock to pieces and says he did it because parties were continually tramping over his farm to look at it.

The altar, as it was called, stood on top of a high hill on the Horner farm. It was covered with figures of men, animals, snakes and, strangest of all, a figure of a kangaroo, all chiseled in the rock. It was discovered a few years ago, and ever since the Horner farm has been a Mecca for archaeologists, all of whom were puzzled over the kangaroo carving on the big rock.

Horner does not think he owes any apology to science for his act, but simply says it was on his own ground and he could do as he pleased with it. He objected to its being there because people who came to see it trampled down his wheat.

Horse Talk.

(Note.—The Bide-a-Wee society proposes to furnish free straw hats and free drinks to all working horses which apply.)

That suits us. See?

And here's our best to the Bide-a-Wee! It's mighty hard lines on a decent horse that works all day on a bearing his cross. Nor can complaining nor going on strike Nor scrapping about what he doesn't like, To have to suffer a long, long day With his head unprotected from a broiling high.

And to keep on trot to get his work done With his head unprotected from a broiling sun.

So when we see The Bide-a-Wee Or anybody else Doing such deeds of charity The horse is with them on the spot To give them all the pull he's got, And we whinny our thanks to them and say.

They're acting in a Christian way, For a horse must look to the kind above For a little share of human love. Which, if they choose to disregard, He's up against it mighty hard. He is indeed!

—W. J. Lampton in New York World.

Crosses Atlantic to Find Lost Beauty. Prettiest Girl's Picture His Clue.

With a photograph—a snapshot taken by himself in a suburb of Paris—of a girl whom he describes as "the most beautiful creature in the world," Julian Dupree, a distinguished French artist, recently arrived at Philadelphia in search of the original that he may paint her portrait, says the New York Press.

For nine months Dupree has given himself up to this quest. He says that in all his life he never saw a young woman so fit to inspire a painter's brush. He enthusiastically declares that should he paint the girl he would have achieved the greatest triumph of his career. Already Dupree has visited Egypt, having heard that the young woman had gone there with a party of tourists.

Dupree first saw the young woman when she was looking at the tomb of Napoleon. He was entranced by her beauty, and on the spot made a drawing of her. A few days afterward Dupree and a friend were in a suburb making photographs. As they walked by the roadside an automobile passed. A short distance ahead the machine stopped at a fountain, and the first person to alight was the beautiful young American. As she stood drinking Dupree "snapped" her. Then the auto raced away.

Dupree gave himself to a hunt for the girl. He sought her in all the cafes and made inquiries among his American friends. Then suddenly at a reception in the American embassy in Paris he caught a glimpse of the girl. He hurried to seek an introduction so that he might beg a sitting, but just then the girl went with several others to their carriage and was whirled away.

Again Dupree started on his hunt, and hearing that a beautiful girl was one of a party bound for Egypt he went direct to Cairo. He spent two months in Egypt, but did not find the object of his quest. Returning to Paris, he heard recently that the young woman lived in Philadelphia, and he at once went there.

The Frenchman is thirty-five years old, with a Vandike beard and a distinctly "artistic" appearance. He has taken a suit in the St. James hotel and says he will remain indefinitely. He is well known in Paris and London and has letters of introduction from prominent persons in both cities. Should Dupree see the young woman he will seek a formal introduction and crave the honor of painting her picture.

MONUMENT TO A PIONEER.

Norwegians of Northwest Start Movement to Honor Kleng Pearson.

A movement has been started by influential Norwegians to erect a monument to the memory of Kleng Pearson, who nearly a century ago led the first band of Norwegians to America, says a special dispatch from Hudson, Wis., to the Chicago News. It is proposed to erect the monument at Ottawa, Ill., where there is a colony that was founded by Pearson.

Pearson was born in Norway in 1782 and came to America in about 1821. He returned to Norway shortly after, and it was not until about 1825 that he brought over a band of Quakers who were eager to reach the new world where they would not be persecuted for their religious beliefs. Much of the early movements of these colonists has been chronicled by Professor Rasmus Anderson of the University of Wisconsin and Knud Langland, who was at one time editor of the Skandinaven of Chicago. This first colony settled in Orleans county, N. Y. There were fifty-two passengers on the ship that brought them over, and while at sea a child was born who is now Mrs. Margaret A. Atwater of Western Springs, Ill.

Pearson was the first Norwegian to reach the country west of the great lakes, and about 1833 he arrived at Chicago. The following spring he brought a colony of his countrymen into La Salle county, Ill., which grew prosperous. Later he founded colonies in Iowa and Missouri. He died in Texas in 1865 and was buried in a Lutheran cemetery near Norse, Bosque county.

Engagement Button in Vogue.

A pretty way of sealing an engagement has been invented by the inhabitants of the east end of London, says a cable dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. Every man, immediately he is engaged, is expected by his fiancée to wear a button brooch with her photograph in his buttonhole for as long as the engagement lasts, and she in turn wears his photograph on her breast near her heart. These are called "love buttons," and if discarded any day by either of the parties it is a sign that the engagement is at an end.

Chicago Mangle.

Now, my friends, observe this steer; 'Tis a trifle odd, I fear, But not perhaps too ripe to serve my plan.

See it change to terrapin With a flavor sure to win! If you doubt it, read the label on the can.

Then I'll take this hoof and flank—Yes, the scent is rather rank. I make it canvasback—just taste it, man!

And this liver, neck and tail—Watch it slowly turn to quail! I can prove it by the label on the can.

Let no gossip shake your trust, For we packers all are just. It is for the public good they scheme and plan.

And if tripe and head we take And a grouse or pheasant make Never doubt it—there's the label on the can!

Oh, believe me, friends, no woe Comes from the desire to know! Since Eden we have suffered from its ban.

Eat the dainties we provide, Never asking what they hide. It is best to trust the label on the can.

—Pathfinder.

A Good Game.

This is a game that may be played without any preparation whatever, as no materials are required, not even pencil and paper. It is, therefore, well worth knowing, for it may be suggested to a party of friends on the spur of the moment when some such amusement is desired.

The players choose a leader and then seat themselves in a circle, with the leader in the center. He, of course, stands. As the game may be better understood from an illustration, we will suppose the leader to begin it by saying:

"Young people, you are all supposed to be commercial travelers about to start on a journey to any part of the world that you may prefer on business. I will ask each of you, if you please, to tell me where you are going and what you intend to do when you get there."

It is required that every answer to his questions should be alliterative—that is to say, that all the words of the answer should begin with the same letter, and the first answer should begin with the letter A. Thus it runs:

Leader—Where are you going. Answer—To Annapolis.

Leader—What will you do there? Answer—Attend academy.

B goes to Boston to buy baked beans, C to Chicago to collect Columbian coins, D to Damascus to do dervish dances, E to England to earn Edward's esteem, etc.

Wheel of Fortune.

Make an octagonal top. Use soft wood. Number each side. A top of this kind is called "the wheel of fortune."

When the top is finished hold it lightly between the thumb and second finger and spin on a smooth surface. When it stops spinning the number uppermost will correspond to one of the following numbered sentences. The sentence will be your fate or fortune. These eight sentences should accompany the wheel if you give it as a gift to your friend; otherwise it would not be a wheel of fortune:

1—You will receive a letter containing good news.

2—Watch your friend. She may turn false.

3—You will cross a large body of water.

4—You may have heavy reverses, but all will turn out for the best.

5—Beware of earthquake shocks.

6—Your future is full of sunshine.

7—A golden opportunity awaits you. Seize it.

8—You will soon attend a wedding.

The Knuckle Calendar.

If you double up your fist and hold it with the back of the hand upward you will see the four knuckles of the hand standing up in little prominences, with little depressions between the bases of the fingers.

Now, if you will start ticking off the months on these prominences and depressions, one for each prominence and one for each depression in regular order, you will find the long months all come on the high places and the short months all in the low ones:

First knuckle, high place, January; first depression, low place, February; next knuckle, March; next depression, April; next knuckle, May; next low place, June, and then the fourth and last knuckle, July. Then you come back to the first knuckle and start over again. High place, August; first depression, September; next knuckle, October; next depression, November; and the next knuckle, December.

Run, Boys, Run!

Every American boy should learn to run. In Greece in the days when men and women took better care of their bodies than they ever have since every boy, and girl, too, was taught to run, just as the American child is taught to read. And so far as we can judge by the statues they have left behind them there were very few hollow chested, spindle legged boys among the Greeks. The Persian boy was taught to speak the truth, to run, ride and shoot the bow.

The English boy is encouraged to run—in fact, at some of the great English public schools boys of thirteen and fourteen years of age, like Tom Brown and East at Rugby, can cover six and eight miles cross country in the great bare and hounds runs. Every boy is turned out twice a week and made to run and fill himself full of pure, fresh air and sunshine.

A Huge Structure.

The greatest structure ever raised by the hand of man is the great pyramid Cheops, founded 4,000 years ago and measuring 746 feet square on the base and 449 feet high. It took twenty years in construction; 100,000 men worked for three months and, being then relieved, were succeeded by an equally large corps. The massive stones were brought from Arabia, 700 miles away. The cost of the work is estimated at \$145,000,000.

The Telephone.

"I want to talk to Clover Bloom." Said Buttercup one day. "I wish there was a telephone; She lives so far away, heigh ho! I have so much to say."

Now, Mr. Spider heard her speak As he was passing by. "I'll build you a telephone—At least, I'd like to try, he, he! A builder fine am I."

So then he climbed the ladder stem, And then he spun a thread Above the Daisies—how they stared! Above the Grass' head, hi, hi! To Clover's home it led.

A sliver wire telephone; Now Buttercup is gay, For she can talk to Clover Bloom The livelong summer day, ha, ha! I can't tell what they say.

—Pittsburg Press.

Straws For Mixed Drinks Served at Dinner by New Cook.

A young housewife on the upper west side of New York, who has been married long enough, however, to know that the breakfast rabbit should be skinned and not plucked, told her cook the other day to have macaroni for dinner, says the New York Times.

"Phyvere is ut?" asked the guardian of the gas stove, who is new on the job. "You'll find it on the second shelf of the cupboard," replied the young wife, disappearing from the kitchen.

Two hours later her lord came in after a hard day's work at managing a large body of unruly toilers and sat down expectantly to a welcome feast.

"We have macaroni for dinner today," said the wife smilingly.

"Good!" he replied. "Macaroni is my long suit. Watch me."

She did watch him as he enthusiastically dipped the fork into the inviting mass of noodles and after applying the proper proportion of cheese started it on its way. But there was a painful expression on his face as his teeth met the food, and he stopped to investigate. He called the cook.

"What's this?" he demanded. "Macaroni, sir," she replied.

"Is that so?" sarcastically. "Where do you buy your macaroni—in a glue factory or a pulp works? Get the box."

She produced the package. It bore the inscription:

Choice Paper Mache Straws For Mixed Drinks.

"I thought so," spluttered the husband—"ostrich food! Take 'em back to the straw stack." But he is good natured, and the cook still lives to tell the tale.

BEAUTIES' NEW FAD.

Tennis Play in Bathing Suits the Latest at Atlantic City.

Playing tennis in bathing suits is the latest example at Atlantic City, N. J., of the freedom of the shore, says a special dispatch to the New York Globe. It has been evolved on that beautiful open beach down below the Chelsea cottage colony. The girls down that way have a tennis court carefully marked out up high on the beach, where the sand lies damp and well packed, and there they combine the pleasures of the surf with the exercise of the fascinating inland game.

It is conceded that at no other resort does woman develop such extreme and curious fads as she does at Atlantic City, and no one can tell how these fancies originate. Just now the board walk fad is for the ugliest, huge, amber colored knobs obtainable to be worn as hatpins; some are as large as tennis balls. These appear in all kinds of head covering, from baby hats to yachting caps. When the girl at the shore does a fad she does it to death.

SEASHELLS IN COLORADO.

Huge Ones, Millions in Number, Are Found in Irrigation Tunnel.

Seashells more than three feet in diameter and weighing in many instances fully 100 pounds are delaying the construction of an irrigating tunnel by the government near Gunnison, Colo., says a Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The tunnel is being forced through millions of shells, which, geologist and biological sharps declare, were once the homes of mollusks, each of a size large enough to feed a dozen men of present day size. The shells, according to the views of the geologists who have charge of the work, are millions of years old and were deposited there at the time when the ocean covered that part of Colorado, but which receding left only the great salt lake of Utah and the shells as a reminder of the fact that the arid and semiarid lands of the southwest were once the bed of the ocean.

New Definition of War.

The Japanese Admiral Shinamura gave out a fresh definition of war when recently visiting Australia, says the Springfield Republican. "Peace maneuvers plus the killing" does very well.

Progress of Woman.

Miss Carrie, daughter of W. G. Moyer of Macomb, Pa., is winning fame, says the Philadelphia Record, as an effective baseball pitcher.

The Douma's Grim Humor.

There has come a startling rumor that the douma's in a humor To make trouble for the poor distracted czar.

That it doesn't mean to knuckle down or truckle if the buckle That is round it is drawn up a hole too far.

Some one's apt to get a sudden sort of jar. It's awfully disgusting; it's ungrateful as the convention With the loving Little Father and his suite.

After granting their petition on condition that submission To the autocratic will should be complete—

To presume to have opinions when they agree, But the wretches show a shocking disposition to be free.

They will soon want reformation, liberation, education— They're already asking something of that kind—

And with language lacking polish will abolish and demolish All the safeguards for autocracy designed.

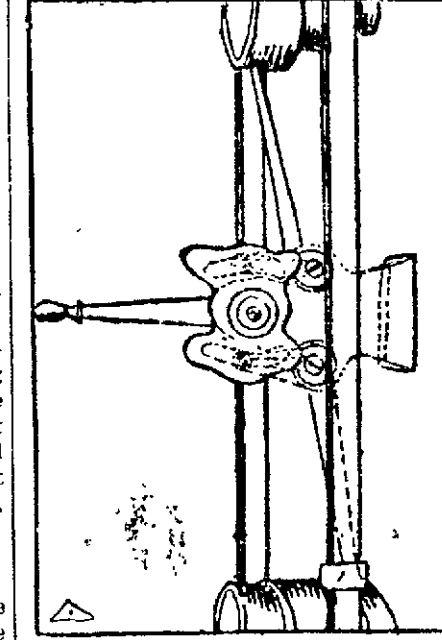
They will raise the very dickens, you will find. You may say I'm pessimistic, but I think that you will see

What will happen if the douma should unhappily be free.

—Chicago News.

Speed of Machine Easily Changed by a Simple Operation.

Every mechanic is acquainted with the difficulty of shifting an overhead belt from one part of the pulley to the other to change the speed of the machine. Generally the only means afforded is a long pole, and even if the mechanic is dexterous a half dozen



SHIFTS THE BELT.

attempts are required before the belt is adjusted on the proper part of the pulley. To do away with this antiquated method an Ohio inventor has devised the belt shifter shown in the accompanying illustration. To change the speed of the machine it is only necessary to operate a lever. Attached to the wall is a bracket, to which is connected an upper and lower arm, both being pivoted to the bracket. At the top of each arm is a strap which encircles the belt. Normally the belt is adjusted to the center step of the pulley, and by throwing the lever upward the belt is forced to the next speed. At all times the belt moves freely within the straps.

CAMEO CUTTING.

Process Rendered Difficult by the Hardness of the Stone.

Cameos are cut from the stones onyx and sardonyx, which are said to be so plentiful on the Uruguay river, in Brazil, that ships often carry them away as ballast. Nevertheless, perfect pieces of large size are costly. A piece suitable for a large portal costs about \$75. This stone is preferred for cameos because of its hardness and durability and is suitable for such work owing to the fact that it comes in layers of contrasting colors, as black and white, black and cream or red and white.

When the cut figure is sunk into the stone instead of being raised, the cutting is called an intaglio. The cost of these gems is due to the time and skill required in the work. Formerly a small gem might occupy an artist for a year or more, but with modern appliances the work can be done more rapidly. Still the ancient work bears the palm for artistic excellence. The cutting is now done by holding the stone against a revolving drill, whose soft steel face is covered with diamond dust. No steel is hard enough to cut the stone. The utmost patience and caution and delicate handling are required, as the slightest slip may spoil the work.

Storing Coal in the Sea.

Eighteen months ago iron crates containing coal were sunk in a big basin in the dockyard at Portsmouth. At the same time the same quantity of coal was carefully stored in the open air at a coaling point and sheltered by tarpaulins. At intervals of six months two ton samples of each storage have been taken and carefully burned. The results have shown conclusively that by the submarine storage of coal its calorific value steadily increases, while by storage in the open air a decided decrease is shown. At naval stations in the tropics the decrease in calorific value is great, the heat of the sun extracting the light volatile oils. The admiralty is satisfied with the physical and financial advantages of submarine storage and has now directed that experiments be made to ascertain its practicability on a larger scale.

Strawberries Cause of Insanity.

According to Dr. E. P. Blomer, a Buffalo physician, the statistics regarding the insane of the country in general show that each year there is a marked increase in the number of persons who become insane by the time the strawberry season is well under way. When the fruit disappears from the daily table, he asserts, records of different asylums show the number of cases decreases.

Dr. Blomer said he was unable to explain why insanity cases should be more numerous during the time when shortcake and berries and cream are in general use, but added that he was firmly convinced there was some peculiar influence exerted on persons of a certain nervous temperament by strawberries.

Paper Making Material Plentiful.

New materials from which paper can be made are continually being discovered. Recently pine waste has been successfully manufactured into that universal substance, without which so many features of modern civilization could hardly survive. Fine paper can be made from cornstalks and from rice straw. In addition to spruce, pine, fir, aspen, birch, sweet gum, cottonwood, maple, cypress and willow trees all contain fiber suitable for the manufacture of paper. Hemp, cotton, jute, Indian millet and other fibrous plants can also be used for this purpose, so that there seems to be no danger of a dearth of paper.

How the Housewife May Tell When Fruits Are Fresh.

Testing small fruits is so simple, according to an old time dealer, that a woman who has had any experience in buying supplies for the household should be able to judge their edible qualities easily.

"With the larger fruit, such as melons, a woman must have some experience," said he, "before she can be sure that the ones she selects are ripe and good. With both watermelons and cantaloupes weight should be a determining factor in the choice. Then, too, with the former, if ripe, the rind should be soft enough for an indentation to be made with the finger nail or the sharp end of a pencil, for, as a rule, when they are hard and resist such pressure it is an indication that they have not become sufficiently ripe to eat. Of the many varieties on the market the Georgia melons are the best—that is, the sweetest—in my opinion. Many dealers do not object to cutting into a melon when a buyer has selected one, and if a merchant is willing to make such a test I should suggest that a woman accept the offer.

Testing Muskmelons.

"Muskmelons and cantaloupes are best when they are yellowish instead of green and have no rough ridges. At the ends they should be a bit soft to the touch—that is, should yield under pressure, though not too much, or it is an indication that they will be soft inside. Like the watermelon, they should be of good weight when firm and in a well developed condition.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6 1906

Placing their companion, who could not swim, upon a pneumatic mattress and pushing it before them, two wrecked yachtsmen swam several hundred yards through a choppy sea near Portsmouth, N. H., the other day and were saved. Their yacht was a total wreck, having struck on a rock. Now let the steamship companies equip the cabins on their boats with modern air mattresses and in time of danger let every passenger promptly go to bed, draw up the covers and pull for the shore.

The law has spoken on the much discussed question: Should women alight from street cars with their faces to the rear? The Boston superior court decided the other day that a person injured by getting off a street car with the face to the rear cannot collect damages. This decision reads:

"If this plaintiff, in getting from the car, got off from the right side, placing her right hand on the stationing of the car and her left foot on the ground, so that she faced the rear of the car, and while the car was in motion, attempted to get off while facing the rear of the car, she is guilty of contributory negligence and cannot recover."

The month just closed, according to statistics compiled by R. G. Dunn & Company, has furnished the lowest record of commercial failures in recent years. This showing is looked upon as all the more favorable because of the record breaking activity in trade and the increased extension of credit. The failures reported were 738 in number, which compares with 786 in the same month in 1905. The amount of defaulted liabilities involved in the failures of last month was \$6,919,014. While this sum is somewhat larger than the \$6,148,930 reported in July, 1905, no other year of the preceding decade made as good a showing except 1899.

This is the silly season for beauty doctors and the ladies who answer Bluebell's anxious questions in the "Helps to Beauty" column. We are informed that the girl who desires to keep her peaches and cream complexion intact in sunny weather will find ripe tomatoes, lemons, watermelon and other luscious fruits and vegetables of lasting value as beauty promoters. No one seems to have suggested the application of a fruit salad, which would be effective and becoming, when artistically garnished with lettuce. At the same time, the young lady who places her reliance in good soap and an abundance of water seldom lacks admirers, we notice.

The New York and Boston papers are discussing the proper scale of tips to be paid in hotels and restaurants for services which are really paid for to the proprietor of the institution patronized. As a matter of fact all tips are un-American and should be discontinued. No self respecting waiter, Pullman car porter, or least of all a United States mail carrier ought to accept a gratuity, but as a matter of fact, they all do. Since there is not sufficient pride and spirit in this necessary element to resent the tender of compensation in this form, at least let us reduce the latter to some definite system. Out in Massillon we are not troubled to know how to meet the requirements of the situation. Ten per cent of our bill is all that we ever pay and all that anybody should pay. That is the European rule and as we have borrowed the habit of paying fees from abroad we might as well limit it to European proportions.

The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Germany, having had insurance in San Francisco to the amount of four million dollars, finds it easier and cheaper to close the incident by a denial of any liabilities than by undertaking to meet all or a part of the policy holders' claims. The German contention is that the losses arose "from an overwhelming catastrophe, due to a visitation of Providence," for indemnity against the consequences of which the policy never was intended to and does not provide. This suggests the contention of a Belgian burglary insurance company which denied responsibility when a burglar entered through an open second story window on the ground

that to constitute a proper burglary the invader should have forced entrance through a window or door. Incidentally it is a lesson to American policy holders by which they will profit. The German idea of honesty and fair play is evidently not in harmony with the American idea in insurance matters. Why go abroad to seek for insurance anyway?

RETAIL GROCERS' PICNIC.

Will Make Fast Time to Cedar Point.

Traveling Passenger Agent Odenbaugh, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was in the city Wednesday and informed the committee in charge of the Retail Grocers' Association picnic that all arrangements have been made to reach Cedar Point from Massillon on Thursday, August 14, in the fastest time ever made by any railroad company. Rumors which have been circulated in the past few days that slow time will be made on this excursion are entirely without foundation.

SENSATION AT CANAL FULTON

Telephone Girl Elopes With Pittsburg Contractor.

MAN IS SAID TO HAVE A WIFE.

Miss Luther was Night Operator at the Canal Fulton Telephone Exchange—Letter from Woman Claiming to be Dale's Wife.

The following sensational story is contained in a special from Canton to the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

Canal Fulton is in the midst of a social sensation which has terminated in the elopement of a Pittsburg contractor and a pretty telephone operator in the Canal Fulton office. The beginning of the love match was six weeks ago, when Hiram Dale, of Pittsburg, aged 47, who, it is claimed, has a family, went there with a gang of men to commence the erection of a railroad bridge for the B. & O. railway. He met Miss Susan Luther, daughter of a farmer, who was employed as a night operator.

Soon after the engagement had been announced rumors came to the ears of the Luther family that Dale had a wife and family in Pittsburg. The minister advised against the marriage. The girl and her parents did not believe the stories and went to Massillon, where an elaborate wedding outfit was purchased and a day set for the wedding. By reason of the rumors it was decided to go to Pittsburg to be married.

On arriving there Miss Luther was left at a hotel, while Dale and a friend went out. Dale remembered that he had left valuable papers at Canal Fulton and said he would accompany her back. So the trio started on the homeward journey, but Dale left Miss Luther and his friend at Warwick, where a livery rig was engaged to take the disappointed girl home.

A few nights after Miss Luther's home coming her brother was awakened by a sound of sand being thrown against his bedroom window, but he paid no attention to it. But Miss Luther heard it and arose shortly afterward with a complaint of a severe headache and went down stairs. This was the last time she was seen in the village or at home.

It is charged that Dale had returned, and, under cover of night, a preconcerted arrangement between the lovers was carried out by which the two silently stole away.

Just a day or two ago the Luther family received a letter from their daughter, dated at Philadelphia, asking that her clothes be sent there. She said Dale and she could not live without each other. From Pittsburg comes the statement from a woman claiming to be wife No. 2 that if the Luther girl married Dale she would be wife No. 4.

ON THE WAY HOME.

Congressman and Mrs. Longworth Sailed Today.

Paris, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth today sailed from Cherbourg for New York on the American liner St. Paul.

Complexion treatments are a necessary part of the grooming of a well preserved woman. It is not so much a matter of how you look today, as how you will look tomorrow. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does the business. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baitz Company.

Read the "want" columns daily

WHY WE REJOICE AND ARE GLAD

Traveling Man Says Massillon is a Good Town.

TRANSIENT TRADE NOW SLOW.

This is the Slack Time of Year Between the Fall and Summer Seasons—Major E. F. Taggart, of Akron, Says We are Growing.

Transient trade at the various hotels of the city is comparatively light at present. Most of the traveling men are either at headquarters getting acquainted with their fall stock, or are on their vacations. This is a time between two busy seasons. The summer season being just over, the fall season is just at hand. Most of the men registered are jobbers and those handling staple goods which change but little during the year and are always in demand. Toward the latter part of August hotel men say the boom will commence and from then on there will be "full houses."

"I think Massillon is a very much better town for business than Canton," said a traveling man in the lobby of the Conrad Saturday morning. "Of course, I don't want you to mention my name now, because I make Canton, too, and those fellows, if they heard of it, would get sore, but it is a fact. You can talk about the Canton men having lots of push, but the Massillon business men beat them all to pieces."

Major E. F. Taggart, who has been on the road for twenty-one years and a member of the firm of Taplin, Rice & Company, of Akron, for thirty-one years, was registered at the Hotel Conrad Saturday morning. Major Taggart has been visiting this city ever since he started out to travel for his company. He has watched its growth carefully. Speaking of Massillon, Major Taggart said: "As far as my line is concerned, that of stoves, furnaces and machinery, your city does a big business, and the consensus of opinion among traveling men in general is that Massillon is a first rate town. It has had a good, steady growth." Major Taggart is particularly interested in machinery for the manufacture of sewer pipe.

"I believe the sewer pipe business stands next to the iron business in output," said he. "The largest sewer pipe plant in the world is up at Barton. You see trainload after trainload of pipe going out of there and yet you can't notice any holes made in the company's stock. You say to yourself, 'Surely this company must make all the pipe in the world.' But it doesn't. There are lots of big plants in the country. Sewer pipe is being used in many ways. Irrigation purposes require much of it. It is one of the most promising industries now in existence. Ohio furnishes much pipe owing to the rich deposits of pipe clay." Major Taggart is well known in Massillon. He is a brother of I. M. Taggart, assistant cashier of the Merchants National bank, and father of E. C. Taggart, the plumber. He is also well known among G. A. R. men, having been for some years commander of the department in which Massillon is situated. He is on the transportation committee of the G. A. R., which holds its fortieth encampment in Minneapolis, August 13-18.

A plot betrayed.

Plans to Liberate Political Prisoners at Warsaw.

Warsaw, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—A plan to liberate political prisoners here was betrayed to the authorities today. Several civil servants and policemen who were implicated have been arrested.

A telegram from Libau says that train robbers today between Libau and Haffput stole forty thousand dollars of government money.

GYPSIES DISMISSED.

Nora Rohn Said She Went With Them Voluntarily.

The three gypsies who were charged with abducting Nora Rohn from the home of her father near Navarre last Friday, and who were arrested in their camp near Akron on Tuesday, had a hearing before Mayor Wrawick at Navarre Wednesday afternoon. There was not sufficient evidence to convict them, the girl testifying that she had accompanied them voluntarily. Immediately after the hearing the gypsies left for their camp. The girl said afterwards that she was 16 years old instead of 13 as was stated.

INJUNCTION ISSUED.

Beidler Faction Adopts New Tactics in Mine Controversy.

The trouble at the mines of the West Lebanon Coal Company at West Lebanon took a new turn Saturday morning, when Sheriff Brown, of Wayne county, swooped down upon the employees of the Hanna-Ireland faction, then in control of the property, and served an injunction restraining them from remaining in possession thereof. Judge Taggart, of the circuit court at Wooster, granted the injunction. The Beidler faction, which secured it, was compelled to furnish an \$18,000 bond to cover possible loss in case the Hanna-Ireland faction wins the suit. It is said that the mine will be operated at once. By getting an injunction the fight is at last brought into the courts, where it can be permanently settled.

THIRTY WORKMEN KILLED BY BOMBS

Were to be Used by Strikers Against Soldiers.

EXPLOSION WAS PREMATURE.

A Squadron of Russian Warships is Now Assembled at Cronstadt—Chicago "Dry."

London, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—A dispatch to the evening Standard from Moscow says that a number of workmen there today prepared to receive with bombs a detachment of troops sent against them, when one was prematurely exploded by accident and exploded the other bombs, blowing thirty workmen to pieces and wounding many others. The soldiers were not injured.

FIRING AT CRONSTADT.

Wires Are Down and Details are Unobtainable.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—A report of renewed firing at Cronstadt reached here this morning, but telegraphic communication is cut off and it is impossible to ascertain what has occurred. A squadron of warships arrived at Cronstadt last night and is anchored under the guns of the forts.

CHICAGO A "DRY TOWN."

First Time in the History of the Windy City.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—For the first time in its history Chicago is today, while primary elections are being held, absolutely a "dry town." The law forbids the selling of spirituous or malt liquors during elections, under ironclad provisions, which make it mandatory on the authorities to cancel the license of any saloonkeeper violating the law.

SAFE CRACKER ARRESTED.

Man Charged With Robbing B. & O. in West Virginia.

Canton, Aug. 4.—A man believed to be Joseph Sweeney, a well known safe expert, was arrested Friday afternoon by Police Detective Ryan. The charge against him is suspicion. Sweeney is wanted in Morgantown, W. Va., for the cracking of a safe in the office of the B. & O. railroad office. He is charged with stealing \$110 and valuable papers. A reward of \$50 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the man. Lieutenant Wieland has a picture of the man in the files of his Bertillon cabinet. Measurements of Sweeney will be made Saturday to see whether they correspond with those on record. Since seen last in Canton he has grown a mustache and his hair has turned somewhat gray, but Detective Ryan recognized him immediately and put him under arrest. He was found in "Whiskey alley." He will be held on suspicion until the detective agency of Chicago has been heard from.

A telegram was received by the Miller-Blanchard Company Friday night from Mrs. Emma Varney Flagg, of Wellesley, Mass., with instructions regarding the burial of the man who was supposed to be Samuel Verney. In the message the name is given as Sumner Varney. Varney committed suicide last Monday night, and until Friday night no word had been received from his relatives. Unless instructions to the contrary are received, the burial will be made Monday afternoon in Westlawn cemetery.

For any pain, from top to toe, from any cause, apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Pain can't stay where it is used.

WHY MINES ARE IDLE.

Trouble Between Two Factions of Stockholders Unsettled.

The trouble between the two factions of the stockholders of the West Lebanon Coal Company has not been settled. The officers elected by the majority of stockholders, representing the Massillon Coal Mining Company, now have possession of the mine. The two mines are idle because the miners do not know whether or not they ought to go to work under the scale signed by William Enfield, former manager of the mines, under the Beidler administration. President Gorman, of the Massillon district miners, will render his decision on this point later.

The new management is willing to respect the scale signed by Mr. Enfield for the West Lebanon Coal Company. No ill feeling exists, between the company's officials and the miners.

HERE AT HOME.

Massillon Citizens Gladly Testify and Confidently Recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

It is testimony like the following that has placed "The old Quaker Remedy" so far above competitors. When people right here at home raise their voice in praise there is no room left for doubt. Read the public statement of a Massillon citizen:

Mrs. Rose M. Remuele, of 131 Wooster street, says: "I value Doan's Kidney Pills today as highly as I did in the summer of 1900 when I was pleased to give them my unqualified endorsement through our Massillon papers. The cure effected at that time, four years ago, has been permanent. Other members of my family have also used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results and I know of several others who recommend them very strongly from the benefit they derived from their use. I procured this remedy at Baitz's drug store."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-McIlburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name: Doan's and take no other.

STRIKE IS OVER.

Leaders are All Under Arrest at Helsingfors.

Helsingfors, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—The strike of the employees of the street railways and factories here is over. All the leaders of the socialist red guards have been arrested and the organization has been broken up.

KILLED BY BOMB.

Moscow, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—A bomb was exploded in the Kasan railway station today. Two persons were killed.

There is just as good fish in the brine as ever came out of the sea; But you will take it out in fishing! Unless you take Rocky Mountain Tea. The Baitz Company.

Chautauqua, N. Y., B. & O. Excellent service via Cleveland and L. S. & M. S. Ry. Leave 9:45 a. m. arrive Chautauqua Assembly 7:05 p. m. Round trip \$6.80.

Your Summer Vacation can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Effield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond & Co., Milwaukee Central R'y., Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

Dyspepsia is America's curse. Burdock Blood Bitters conquers dyspepsia every time. It drives out impurities, tones the stomach, restores perfect digestion, normal weight, and good health.

Trains "De Luxe" B. & O., C. L. & W. Div. Trains 16 and 17. C. L. & W., wide vestibuled high back seat ladies' coach and smoker. Porter in attendance. No extra charge.

B. & O. Excursion to Cleveland. Sunday, Aug. 12th. Leave Massillon at 7:30 a. m. \$1.00 round trip. Train leaves Cleveland returning at 6 p. m.

Doan's Regulents cure constipation without griping, nausea, nor any weakening effect. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents per box.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, August 4, '06.

Country butter, per lb. 16-20
Eggs, per dozen 15
Old Chickens, dressed per lb. 13
Spring Chickens, live, per lb. 13
Potatoes, per bushel 10

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat 68
Hay, loose, per ton 29 to 30
Oats, per bushel 47
Corn, per bushel 40

Wanted! HAY! Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST, Navarre, O.

WASHING GINGHAM.

New Dresses of the Material May Be Successfully Cleaned.

In washing nice gingham dresses or waists there are four things to be avoided—hard rubbing, strong soap, hot water and hot starch, says a writer in the Christian Work and Evangelist. Gingham shrinks considerably, and therefore allowance should be made in making. If colored garments are taken singly and rubbed out quickly through a light suds and after wringing are plunged at once into cold water the fading process is at once arrested. Then they must be rinsed in cold water slightly salted to which a little vinegar has been added. The former sets the colors, and the latter brightens them. If grass stains are found upon the garment they may be removed by using alcohol, if taken while fresh, but an old stain should first be rubbed with lard and then with alcohol. Delicate colored gingham should be washed through starch water, without any soap, and then rinsed in soft, cold water and hung to dry in a shady place, as few colors can stand being exposed to the sun while damp.

To wash the pretty striped and checked gingham dresses successfully turn them lightly through a strong pearline suds, made especially for them; then rinse in clear warm water immediately after they are washed, turn inside out and put them through good clear starch that has been strained, and dry as soon as possible. When perfectly dry sprinkle evenly, roll up a short time and iron on the wrong side over a thick ironing cloth. If the dress is trimmed with embroidery iron the rest of the garment first, then dampen the embroidery and iron on the wrong side over a thick flannel. This will cause the figures of the embroidery to stand out in bold relief, and the dress will look as good as new. Tucks must be pulled straight and ironed on the wrong side first and then on the right side, and they look better if a knife is run under the tucks to keep them from remaining flat.

How to Treat Discolorations.

It is often the case that people meet with accidents and bruises that cause disfiguring discolorations from which they suffer not a little embarrassment and annoyance. It is worth while to know that there is a simple remedy and one quite within the reach of every one, says the Pittsburg Press. Immediately after the accident mix an equal quantity of capsicum annuum with mucilage made of gum arabic. To this add a few drops of glycerin. The bruised surface should be carefully cleansed and dried, then painted all over with the capsicum preparation. Use a camel's hair brush and allow it to dry, then put on the second or third coat as soon as the first is entirely absorbed. A medical journal is authority for the statement that if this course is pursued immediately after the injury discoloration of the bruised tissue will be wholly prevented. It is also said that this remedy is unequalled as a cure for rheumatism or stiffness of the neck.

How to Clean Rugs at Home.

When you wish to clean a rug at home buy a cake of carpet soap, take a small scrubbing brush, a piece of house flannel and several clean dust-covers, says a writer in Answers. Lay the rug on a big table or boarded floor and soap the carpet well; then rub thoroughly with the slightly moist brush, rinse the flannel in tepid water and squeeze nearly dry; rub the carpet with this and then thoroughly with dry dust-covers. Do only a portion at once, for if left wet the colors will run. If plenty of elbow grease be used and not much water the effect on rugs and carpets is splendid. I have treated some very old Indian rugs to this process, and now they pass as new.

How to Keep a Watch Clean.

Open the front case of the watch and with a soft match cut chisel shape at the end rub a little vaseline all around the seat of the case where the lid fits. Close the front, open the back and treat in the same way. Only a very small quantity is required, just enough to grease it thoroughly all around. This will make your case dust and water proof at those points. At the end of two or three months open the case and if much dirt has collected take a match, cut in the same way, and scrape it all off clean and give it another coating of the vaseline. This is the only known plan to keep a watch clean where the cases do not fit perfectly close.

How to Make Beef Juice For Babies.

To make beef juice for a baby of ten months take one pound of thick round steak, very slightly broil it, then press all the juice out of it by means of a meat press or lemon squeezer, says the Boston Traveler. Add a pinch of salt and give it to the baby either cold or after warming it by placing the cup which contains it in hot water until the beef juice is just lukewarm. If it is heated too much it will curdle. A pinch of salt may be added.

How to Re-color Old Gloves.

Black gloves which have become rubbed and poor looking may be made to look like new by covering them with a good black ink and rubbing them when dry with a polishing cloth, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Black shoe polish may be used for the same purpose, although it is more liable to rub off, but it is very satisfactory in dyeing straw.

How to Relieve Tired Feet.

If the feet become tired and swollen from long standing a hot sea salt bath will do much toward relieving them. The following dissolved in the bath water will also be found good: One ounce of alum, two ounces of rock salt and two ounces of borax.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure, apoplexy are the result of kidney trouble. If kidney trouble is allowed to develop the kidneys poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles yield to Doan's Ointment. Chronic cases soon relieved, finally cured. Druggists all sell it.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of The Clippewa Sand & Stone Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, held at Massillon, Ohio, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1906, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, first—That the Clippewa Sand & Stone Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation and surrenders to said state its charter and corporate franchise; the receiver heretofore appointed by the common pleas court of Stark county, Ohio, will proceed to convert the property, choses in action and all assets of this corporation into cash, and pay off and discharge all its debts, liabilities and obligations; and after fully discharging all such debts, liabilities and obligations, divide the remainder among the stockholders pro rata with their several holdings of stock, but no such payment shall be made until such stockholder until after the publication of the notice heretofore provided.

Resolved, second—That the President of this corporation cause notice of the adoption of the foregoing resolution to be published in the Massillon Independent, it being a newspaper of general circulation published near the principal office of this corporation, once a week for four successive weeks, and all other notices required by the secretary of the state of West Virginia, and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, as provided by law.

JAS. W. WARWICK, President of said Corporation.

Attest: H. W. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

A CUT PRICE

On Dinner Buckets, 25c, now15c Roofing Paper, one and two p'y, nails, Oils, Varnish, Paints, Stains, Lap Saws, Lacquer, White Lead, Turpentine, Hardware, Miners' Lamps and Supplies.

Mantles from8c, 25c Globes all different styles, Chandeliers and Brackets.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Pipe and Fittings for sale.

Repairing Bicycles, Guns, Locks.

Tires \$2 to \$4 each. Sundries, also buy and sell Second-Hand Wheels.

Mrs. J. R. Smith, 22 1/2 W. Main St.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of County Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, until 10 o'clock a. m. August 21, 1906, for the construction of a bridge over the river between the town of Canton and the town of Massillon. The same to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the County auditor's office, Canton, Ohio. All bids must be signed by bidder and be accompanied by a certified check for not less than 20 per cent of bid and be made payable to the County Commissioners. The contractor to the faithful and satisfactory execution of contract. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids as seems best for the county.

By order of Commissioners of Stark County, Ohio, July 23, 1906. M. W. OBERLIN, County Auditor.

Pennsylvania LINES

SPECIAL LOW FARES

TO—

Milwaukee

August 10, 11, 12—Eagle Grand Aerie

Minneapolis

August 10, 11, 12—G. A. R.

Mexico City, Mex.

Aug. 14th to 31st, T. G. C.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th.

Reg. Reunion, Anniversary Battle of Chickamauga.

Seashore Excursion, Thursday, August 9, 1906.

\$15.00 round trip from Massillon to Atlantic City, Cape May, Angelsea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, Rehoboth, Del., or Ocala City, Fla. Tickets good for return leaving destination on or before August 23, 1906, with stopover at Philadelphia on return trip within limit of ticket.

OIL KING'S NEW FAME

John D. Rockefeller's Defense of Her Girls' Feet.

SMALLER THAN FRENCH WOMEN'S

Dr. Biggar Tells How Their Feet Distressed the Multimillionaire, but a French Consul General Says: "Ma foi! What Does ze Mere Money Maker Know of Such Things?"

John D. Rockefeller has put his foot in it, or, to be more accurate, he has put the American woman's foot into the white light of temporary fame, says the New York American. He insists that it is about the only thing that gets smaller by comparison with things on the other side.

He prides himself on his Americanism, and while abroad he studied everything in sight with a view to comparing it with the same product in his own native land.

Whether he began with the foot or the hat of the French woman in drawing his comparisons is not known, but that he observed both is quite beyond discussion, for this is what he has to say on the subject, or at least what Dr. H. P. Biggar, who accompanied him on his recent trip to France, to Compiegne, states that Mr. Rockefeller said regarding my lady's foot:

"The upper classes Mr. Rockefeller found charming," says Dr. Biggar. "We were agreed that the French women are not beautiful, but they have a vivacity not found in women here. They know the art of dress, the exact angle of a hat for the most becoming tilt, the proper blending of colors in everything they wear."

"But their feet! Oh, dear, their feet distressed us. Their shoes are too large and they do not fit. If they dressed their feet as well as they do their heads they would be the most charming women in the world."

Now American women take that as a fine piece of gallantry, of loyalty, on Mr. Rockefeller's part. It indirectly states that the American woman has a small, well formed foot and a well fitted shoe.

"He must mean to compare our feet with those of the French women," said a woman in discussing the matter the other day, "for what other women can John D. Rockefeller draw comparisons with? That means we have pretty, well formed feet, doesn't it?" she argued.

On the other hand, the acting French consul general at New York, M. Lucien Bonzom, laughed heartily at Mr. Rockefeller's opinion of the French woman's foot.

"Ma foi," said he, "what, to begin with, does Mr. Rockefeller know of ze American woman's foot? He has been all of his life only viz ze American money, what you call it, and zat ees all. Ze American woman's foot we Frenchmen perhaps can pass an opinion, for in France zose sings are very much more observed."

"Our women pride themselves upon ze hand, ze foot. When I say our women I mean ze Parisian woman, for zey stand for ze chic, ze smartness of France. And what does Mr. Rockefeller know of ze Parisienne?"

"He was in Compiegne, a delightful, historic city, to be sure, viz ze fine castles. But ze women! Zey do not stand for ze French woman any more zan, ze women of—what you say—Squeedunk stand for ze American woman."

"Perhaps he observed ze peasants viz zey sabots. I do not know any way, nor ze Parisienne—nevaire!"

"Zey have very much smaller feet zan ze Americaine. Pourquoi? Well, because zey are not so large as your own women. In America everything is larger—your harbors, your cities, your fruits, your ideas—what shall I say—everything, including ze ladies' slippers. It is no misfortune, not at all, but ze feet must be larger to be in proportion to what zey carry—comprennez vous?"

"But our women, zey are petite, zey wear ze small shoe, zey luff ze small foot, and zey dress it in ze charmont boot."

"Mr. Rockefeller is wrong. He knows not his own women's foot, neizer does he see ze real French foot—ze Parisian foot. Non, non; I say Mr. Rockefeller may know about ze Standard Oil, but he does not know about ze standard foot—at least of ze French woman."

Cow Raising Motherless Colt.

A tenant living on the James Reeson farm, southwest of Cambridge City, Ind., has a Jersey cow which is nursing a young colt with as much affection as if it were her own, says a Peru (Ind.) dispatch. The mother of the colt died and the colt was turned loose in the barn with the cow, which immediately took it under her care.

Kaiser Wilhelm Grossvater.

Cheer, ye German people; shake the land with cannon shot!

I'm a grandpa!
Hail the trio unrivaled—me und little Bill und Gott!

I'm a grandpa!
Oh, grind your molars, Teddy, while my hands I wildly clap.

For where are now your bear hunts and your soundings of the Jap?

And your submarine excursions? Drel und zwanzig! Off the map!

I'm a grandpa!
Drain the Rhine wine goblets; empty all the steins of beer!

I'm a grandpa!
Shout the happy tidings to the nations far and near—

Germans, pay the homage which each loyal subject owes:
Barber, give an extra twist to my mustaches;
Mother, mother, mother, on my bosom pin a rose—

I'm a grandpa!
—Thomas R. Ybarra in New York Times.

ANECDOTES ABOUT TOOLE.

Amusing Incident When the Comedian Was Playing For a Benefit.

A curious incident occurred during one of the visits to Birmingham, England, of the late John Lawrence Toole, the English comedian. On that occasion there were some fifty seats arranged "behind the scenes" for eager spectators. Toole, coming from his dressing room to the stage, had to pass some of these seats. The foremost occupants were a would be aristocratic old lady and her daughters. When Toole passed them, as Tom Cranky, the bricklayer, in "The Birthplace of Dodgers," the old lady's blue blood boiled at the indignity of such men being near her, and she murmured audibly that she wondered the workmen were not kept away. The young ladies were quicker, and discovered their companion's error and told her of it. However, in the next piece a somewhat similar mistake arose in the old lady's mind, and, finally in the last piece, which happened to be "Olive Twist," when Toole drew near her party, again on his way to the stage as the Artful Dodger, her anger knew no bounds, and she declared, looking around her laughingly, that she had never before been in such low company, and that the workhouse must have been let loose into the theater! Her daughters had some trouble in convincing her of her third mistake, and doubtless to this day she maintains to her own private friends that the manager of the Birmingham theater was very careless as to whom he admitted within his establishment.

Toole told an amusing story as to his makeup. The incident occurred when he was playing for a benefit at Sadler's Wells, in London. He performed at the Surrey theater and at the Adelphi, in London, on the same evening and had little time to lose in dressing. However, his performance being over at the Surrey and the Adelphi he left the latter house, taking a cab in order to be driven to Sadler's Wells. He entered the cab as Mr. Spriggins, an old man, the character in "Ici on Parle Français," which he had just been playing, and, to the cabman's intense surprise, when he opened the door of his vehicle for his fare to dismount at the stage entrance of Sadler's Wells, the popular attire of Muster Grinidge in "The Green Bushes," met his eye. There was of course no vestige of old Mr. Spriggins in the cab. "What have you done with the old man?" cried the startled cabman, frightened at his sudden disappearance. "Where's the old man?" Hereupon Toole explained to him that he and the old man were one and the same person, held out a liberal fare and told him that they were waiting for him on the stage inside the theater. But the cabman was obdurate and refused to let his fare go, calling on him continually to produce the old man. The disturbance might have been prolonged had not some of the theatrical officials come outside to look for the recalcitrant actor and found him struggling between the cabman and the appreciative crowd. A release was effected and Toole taken in triumph to the stage.

Toole was not only a comic actor. He had serious pathetic powers, and his rendering of Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth" impressed all who saw it.

BANKER'S SON A SCULLION.

Young Idealist Studying the Lowly So as to Uplift Them.

Philip Vanzant, son of George Vanzant, president of the Prairie State bank, is putting in his vacation as a scullion in the kitchen of a club at Lake Geneva, says a Chicago dispatch. Young Mr. Vanzant is a theological student in the University of Chicago, and his ambition is the ministry. He is filled with high ideals and is an earnest believer in the "uplift." He has taken the course of washing pots and pans, carrying coal and mopping up grease so that he can study the character of the people whom he proposes to reach when he begins his "uplift" crusade. He has been at the work a little over a month, and in that time some of his ideals have been smashed and others have received severe jolts.

One of his most cherished ideals about the greater democracy and the equality of man was smashed the first Sunday he was at Lake Geneva. His father, mother and younger brother were guests of the club that day. When it came time for dinner, after he had turned the ice cream freezer, thrown out the garbage, cleaned up the pots and pans, fixed the fires and scrubbed the grease up from the floor where the cook had let it spill over, he cleaned himself up, put on his coat and went into the dining room to dine with his family and the other guests. But some of the members, knowing he had been doing menial work, objected and were so rude about it that he was obliged to withdraw.

Vanzant has organized a Bible class among the help, to which he devotes an hour every Sunday.

Removing a Kansas War Relic.

The old stone schoolhouse at Mound City, Kan., the county seat of Lyon county, is to be razed and the materials in its walls used to improve the public highways, says the Wilson County Citizen.

The building was erected about the beginning of the Rebellion, probably in 1861. The only conflict between regular Federal and Confederate troops fought on Kansas soil and called a battle occurred on Mine creek, near Mound City, Oct. 25, 1864. The schoolhouse to be dismantled was used as a hospital at the time of the battle, ambulances from Mine creek carrying both Union and Confederate wounded soldiers to the shelter of its walls for care and treatment, a number of them dying in the building.

Modern Discus Thrower Strikes a Graceful Attitude.

"If any of our sculptors are seeking for a new subject," remarked an artist who was sitting through a set of athletic games at which Martin J. Sheridan was giving an exhibition of his skill at throwing the discus, "there is the man for them to study. Just watch him the next time he throws the thing from my point of view and see if you don't think they would be rewarded for their study."

The spectator to whom this remark had been addressed kept his eye on the hero of the Greek games from the viewpoint of his sculptural possibilities, and this is the impression he received: A tall young man in a white, sleeveless jersey, running trunks and black spiked shoes stood quietly out in the middle of the field while a smart summer shower dampened his black hair until it was streaked down over his low forehead. His chest was unusually broad and deep, his shoulders square, the muscles of his legs having their greatest development in their long sinews rather than in circumference. His repose was the most striking thing about him after his muscular development, for he rarely moved, talked little and laughed or smiled less. It was plain he took his work for the moment seriously.

Nor when it came his time to throw the discus did he alter his manner, except to grow more intense, if anything. Grasping the circular disk of wood and metal, he made one preliminary and wide sweep of his body and arms, the movement being noticeably slow, and then as he gathered the necessary momentum he twirled with almost incredible speed twice around on his toes, the second revolution carrying upward until it seemed as if he must necessarily leave the ground and fly into space, so full of the suggestion of flying was the tense, beautifully graceful figure.

As he rose on his toes in one of those revolutions of his body his figure had more grace than that of the classical "Discus Thrower" and suggested flying more than does Diana on her tower or the angel fluttering before Sherman as he marches to the sea.

Any sculptor who can create that effect in bronze is likely to be ranked among the masters of his kind and will do something far and away above the tinkling golf players or football warriors that so far represent the highest flights of our sculptors in works in the field of sport.—New York Press.

Our Railways.

The average number of passengers in each railroad train in the United States in 1904 was 50.25. This represents a growth from about 39 a train in 1898, but is still far below the development attained abroad. In 1898 Germany carried an average of 71 persons in each train, and India had the large figure of 189. The development of the electric railway in this country and the frequent train service help to keep down the average. On each of the 212,000 miles of railway in 1904 there were carried an average of 104,183 passengers. That is to say, the aggregate passenger mileage of the country, according to the Railway World, divided by the mileage of the track, gives the figure named. In Germany, as far back as 1898, this figure was 342,000 persons; in France it was 283,000 in 1897, in India 280,000 and in Austria 214,000. The figures for Great Britain are not obtainable.

Absinth in the Class Room.

An amazing discovery has been made in one of the communal schools of Paris. A class master noticed that after 10 o'clock every morning one of his pupils, a little boy of seven, seemed to become a prey to fits of delirium. He thumped his neighbors and when reproved by the master rolled on the floor shrieking and groaning like one possessed. The child was constantly in the habit of asking leave of absence for a minute or two, and the master had him watched. It was found that he carried a small bottle of absinth in his pocket and took a sip as often as he could escape from the class room. It has been proved that the child's mother filled the bottle for him every morning.

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Fourteen years ago a bottle manufacturer, Claude Boucher, in Cognac, France, was forced to close his factory by the continuous strikes and exactions of his employees. He then set to work to invent a machine for the manufacture of bottles. This machine is now in use in various parts of the country. One-quarter of a million bottles are turned out by it daily. A single machine produces 35,000 bottles in twenty-four hours, and any one can learn to run it in a week. The bottles are stronger and look better than those made by the blow.

SELECTIONS

STUDY FOR SCULPTORS.

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A Developing Empire.

The cutting up of the large landholdings in the Sacramento valley into small farms simultaneously with the completion of great systems of irrigation has brought on an era of development in the northern part of the state the importance of which is scarcely realized as yet outside the immediate vicinity of the undertakings. But the developments are big with importance not only for the Sacramento valley, but for the entire state and particularly for San Francisco.—San Francisco Call.

The Nines of Pope Pius.

When the pope gave a dinner to celebrate his elevation to the cardinalate he remarked to one of the guests that he had been nine years at the seminary, nine years curate at Tomblone, nine years rector of Salzano and nine years bishop of Mantua. Pius X. was also patriarch of Venice and cardinal for nine years.

TURNING THE COLORADO.

Effort to Be Made to Get It Back to Original Course.

An army of men will shortly begin the titanic struggle with the rushing Colorado river, attempting to check the devastation which the change in the river's course has brought to two states. Three hundred square miles flooded, 200 miles of railroad tracks washed out, a thriving industry ruined—this is the record of the destruction caused by the river breaking through its banks and flooding the surrounding country.

The Colorado river is the dividing line between Arizona and the southern portion of California. Most of the water has poured into the Yuma basin, in Arizona, but the flood has also brought destruction to the one industry in the miles of the burning southern California desert. The Salton sink, once a part of the Pacific bed, but for centuries past a level bottom of pure salt harvested year after year for the markets, has been flooded, and the unique salt farm has been wiped out of existence, temporarily at least. Hopes are held forth that the work which the Southern Pacific Railroad company is to begin will make the salt industry possible there again and that once more the little village of Salton, where the salt workers lived, will be populated.

To operate this novel salt farm a plow was designed, drawn by a cable attached to a small steam locomotive. This locomotive passed to and fro on a miniature track, and by means of a big grooved wheel, set horizontally in the fashion of a street cable, the plow was drawn at right angles to the engine. Plowed into furrows, the salt was heaped in great cones, placed in cars, and shipped to the market, the greater part of it requiring no refining process, so pure was it.

The salt farm was a profitable industry, and the operating company built a little settlement at the foot of the mountain. Here the salt was treated when necessary, and here were the homes of the workmen and their families. But at the present the village is wrecked and the farm deserted, for it has become, literally, another Great Salt Lake.—New York Tribune.

Pike's Peak.

The birthday of a mountain peak has seldom, if ever, been observed in America, but in September the birthday of Pike's peak, so far as history is concerned, will be observed by the state of Colorado, with President Roosevelt and some of the members of his cabinet as guests. The occasion will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the mountain by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike and may possibly be the occasion of an international event of some interest. When Lieutenant Pike was captured by Spanish soldiers in February, 1807, he was relieved of several maps and manuscripts, which were never recovered. They are supposed to have been sent by the governor of Santa Fe to the viceroy at the City of Mexico and by him forwarded to Madrid. As the Spanish are careful about the preservation of historic documents and records, it is believed that Pike's papers are still in existence. At the suggestion of Representative Brooks of Colorado Secretary Root has requested the Spanish government to institute a search for them. If found they will probably be returned.

Forest Fires.

Last year forest fires in this country burned over an area of 150,000 acres. This area is great, yet it is less than half of that which was swept by fire the year before. One reason for the difference is the increased efficiency of the fire patrol under the United States forest service. Its jurisdiction is limited to national reservations, but the influence of the forestry service extends to many private wooded tracts. The professional foresters are teaching the people how to care for the trees. One simple rule, which the owner of a few trees can easily follow and the owner of many trees cannot afford to neglect, is to keep the underbrush cleared. Most forest fires start in brush. A wood clear of brush has, so to speak, no kindling in which a fire can start.

We Like Fruit.

For strictly orchard products which found markets and presumably were consumed during the year ending June 30, 1905, the American farmer received \$83,751,840, and we raised in American vineyards 1,500,000,000 pounds of grapes, which crop brought our American vineyardists over \$15,000,000 more. American subtropical fruits brought the producers nearly \$10,000,000, and we imported from the West Indies and southern Europe \$25,000,000 worth of tropical fruits.—Ernest C. Rowe in Leslie's Weekly.

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PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Stuehr's Home Colony.

Upton Sinclair, Socialist and author of "The Jungle," which was in part responsible for the meat packing investigation, is deeply interested in a home colony scheme that he proposes to establish near New York city. The idea of the home colony, as explained



UPTON SINCLAIR.

by Mr. Sinclair, is the founding of a co-operative colony, where children will be reared on a community plan in a building "especially constructed for the purpose and free from all the dangers and discomfort which the little folk encounter in the homes of their elders."

At a preliminary meeting held in New York Mr. Sinclair outlined a plan of organization which, however, is subject to change. What character the colony is to take in all details is to be determined democratically by majority vote. Fifty thousand dollars is the estimated sum needed to put the colony plan in operation. An entrance fee of \$10 will be paid by each family joining the colony, in which women will be allowed equal rights with men.

Co-operation will govern all the affairs of the colony, such as cooking and serving of meals, housework, the purchase of supplies and the housing of the members.

How Governor Folk Sized Them Up.

Not long ago Governor Folk of Missouri upon reaching his office at the capitol in company with a friend found a number of men waiting in the ante-room. He paused as he passed through and made a joke that was a decided chestnut. When the governor and his friend were in the private office the friend remarked:

"Say, that was a fearfully old one you got off just now."

"I know it," was the complacent reply.

"Then why did you do it?" the puzzled friend asked.

"Did you notice which of those fellows laughed? Well, they are the ones who have favors to ask," was the explanation.—Harper's Weekly.

The Wit of King Edward's Family.

Queen Maud of Norway has the reputation of being the wit of King Edward's family. On one occasion she was with her sisters at a public function and noticed a curious reporter gazing at their every movement. Accordingly she wrote something on a piece of paper and, making a pretense of handing it to one of her sisters, dropped it. The reporter, of course, in great glee picked it up, expecting to get a great scoop for his paper. Imagine his chagrin when he found written on it the commonplace remark, "My new boots pinch me horribly."—London Tatler.

Blackburn of Kentucky.

It is said to be not at all unlikely that Senator Joe C. S. Blackburn will be the next governor of Kentucky. One of the most popular men the state has ever known, he is the hope of the Democrats of the state, who are opposed to the so called machine administration of Governor Beckham, who is trimming his sails for the United States senate to succeed J. B. McCreary.

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TRIPS TO GHOSTLAND

HAUNTED HOUSES INVESTIGATED BY LOMBROSO.

Psychic Phenomena Which Proved to Be Beyond Solution by Any of the Known Laws of Physical Science—A Puzzled Physicist.

Professor Lombroso, the Italian physicist, contributed to the *Annales des Sciences Psychiques* an account of two psychic phenomena which he investigated purely in the interests of material science. The article is entitled, "Haunted Houses Which I Have Studied," and the professor confessed that he set about his investigations with nothing to be desired in the completeness of his skepticism.

The phenomena in question, however, proved to be beyond solution by any known laws of physical science. Frankly, the great criminologist admitted that for the first time in his life he was in the presence of the intangible and that he was worsted in his attempt to grapple with the unsubstantial.

"I was asked in November, 1900, to investigate some strange occurrences which had taken place at the house of Signor Pavarino by way of Pescatori, Turin. One phenomenon I was asked to explain was the mysterious overturning of cups and jugs, which were precipitated to the ground by some unseen agency.

"These occurrences were accompanied by loud knockings on the walls and the pulling of bells in various parts of the house. The youngest daughter was awakened on several occasions by blows aimed at her by some unseen hand, and her body on examination was found to be covered with bruises, the result of severe pinchings. Her sister, who slept in the same bed, felt nothing and was not disturbed in any way.

"The clash of rapiers was heard in the house at another time, accompanied by cries of anger and groans of anguish. Lights were also seen passing to and fro in unlighted rooms. An Alpine hut was continually moving about the room, and even when it was deliberately nailed to a chair an invisible hand precipitated it to the ground. All these mysterious happenings went on for eight months, and in regard to them I took the evidence of reliable persons, who testified that they had been eyewitnesses of the phenomena. Even when the bell ropes were removed from the bells the tinkling continued at all hours of the day and night.

"The scene changed to a house in the next street, by way of Bava, adjoining by way of Pescatori, where the newspapers of Turin began to chronicle mysterious occurrences of almost a similar nature to those which occurred in by way of Pescatori, cups and saucers, pans and kettles being juggled about by an unseen agency and causing at the time a most infernal row.

"In particular, one circumstance was most noteworthy. In the cellar, filled with full and empty bottles, much loss to the proprietor was caused by the spilling of the fluids by some unseen hand, but with every trace of method and willfulness in the way in which the breakage occurred. On my entrance into the cellar I lighted five candles, thinking that a supernatural spirit would avoid the light. On the contrary, I saw three empty bottles roll about as if pushed by a finger and break close by me. I made every possible investigation to discover a hidden trick, but to no avail. Several bottles were taken up in the air as if lifted by the hand and dashed to the ground.

"The wife of the proprietor left about that time for a visit to her father's. While she was away the occurrences ceased, only to break out again immediately on her return by way of Bava. The waiter of the house was then removed, and the occurrences ceased altogether, leaving it to be supposed, since no other hypothesis is probable, that he was the medium through which the phenomena were rendered possible.

"In May, 1903, I was asked to investigate another mysterious affair which happened in the family of a printer named Mignotti, also in Turin. It was noticed that when one of his children, a little boy, went to bed at night loud knockings began to be heard on the wall next to which he lay. A doctor, the police and myself were called in. We examined the walls and the rooms with great care.

"As soon as the boy was placed in his bed the knocking began. It was evidently conducted in an intelligent manner, and it was possible to establish some sort of communication. It was only, however, when the boy lay awake that the phenomenon occurred. As soon as he went to sleep the knocking became very vague and indistinct. He was clearly the immediate cause, though beyond a high fever, when the phenomenon was most frequent, he was in other respects a normal child. I state these facts clearly and absolutely as I witnessed them and confess my total inability to explain them."

Japanese Lacquer.

Japanese lacquer is a very curious substance. A simple tree sap, like maple sap, it is, yet when applied to wood of metal quite indestructible. A coat of lacquer is proof against alcohol, against boiling water, against almost all known agents. The lacquer tree of Japan is very large. It is always cut down at the age of forty years, as thereafter it begins to dry up. Each tree yields on its demolition about six barrels of lacquer sap. The Japanese are very careful not to let foreigners into the secrets of lacquer.

Men ought to calculate life both as if they were fated to live a long and a short time.—Blas.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Finished Sheep Run Best.

One of our oldest and most successful breeders and importers of high class stock told me some time ago that, after many years' experience in handling horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, he found his best profits, greatest pleasure and satisfaction in the sheep division of his business. And well may I endorse his statement, as for many years my comparatively small flock has produced for me more profit than all else on the farm. A mistake of many in our country is the selling of butchery lambs in the fall at a small price while by feeding on well for some four to six months longer the value can be easily doubled and the former profit quadrupled.—John Campbell, Ontario, in *American Agriculturist*.

Horse Facts.

There is such a thing as feeding too much.

While the horse does the hardest work he should have the best care.

Don't think that you can raise the best horses by feeding on corn as a grain ration. They need grain that will produce bone and muscle.

Horses which are fed improperly are subject to colic. Overfeeding the stomach on coarse feed and work is just what causes it. Remember that the horse has a small stomach and feed accordingly.

On idle days lessen the amount of grain. The system cannot utilize as much food when idle.—E. J. Waterhouse in *National Stockman*.

Grain For Pigs on Grass.

There is no way in which a shote can be made to gain so fast as by feeding corn or other grain in connection with grass. A little soaked corn fed daily while the shotes are on clover puts on weight at an astonishing rate and quickly puts the animal in marketable condition. Feeders should remember that no one kind of feed is as good fed alone as when combined with one or two other kinds of feed. Both grass and corn are natural and excellent hog feeds, but neither one is as good alone as when combined with the other. Corn makes fat very fast when the system is in a healthy, thrifty condition, and nothing equals grass as a conditioner.—*Wisconsin Agriculturist*.

Ringed Hogs.

Breeding stock hogs that are kept from year to year must be ringed if kept on pasture, and they will do no good without pasture, says J. A. Doble in *National Stockman*. Pigs that are farrowed in fall, grown in winter and finished in spring, when the ground is soft, should also be ringed. But those that come in spring are not large enough to do any great damage until midsummer. By this time the pasture is so dry and solid that they will do but little mischief from that time on unless heavy rains should come.

The Pig Is Cleanly.

The pig by nature is one of the cleanest of animals and in internal construction resembles the human being more closely than any other animal. What wonder then it is that we hear of so much disease when they are kept under such filthy conditions as we so often see. Give them clean, healthy surroundings and we shall hear very little of disease and they will be to us the money making machines they have proved themselves.—R. T. Archer in *American Cultivator*.

Orchard Culture.

The fruit experiment station at Mountain Grove, Mo., has long tested the advantages of orchard culture and the condition of crops in recent years and will continue this work. It has been found that a crop which will cover the soil during August and September will be a great advantage. It is not advisable to plow this crop under until spring, for if allowed to remain on the ground during the winter it will serve as a protection.

Molasses and Straw.

A great many farmers cut all their straw last year and fed it with "black strap," about one cupful of molasses mixed with water to five head of cattle—just enough to nicely dampen the feed. This is considered very satisfactory, as it induces the cattle to eat the food up well.—*Ontario Cor. American Cultivator*.

Second Growth Clover.

The second growth clover for hay should be cut when in full red bloom, with but few brown heads, and cured in the cork, says L. W. Lighty in *National Stockman*. It should never be sun dried, as that renders the finer and better parts so brittle that much is lost in storing.

The Checkrein.

Use the checkrein with a little common sense. If used properly it will hold the head on the level and prevent sore shoulders, as the collar presses on the whole shoulder when the head is on the level. The natural level with some horses is higher than with others.

Care of Dairy Utensils.

Sunlight and pure air are the cheapest and most effective means of keeping the dairy utensils pure and sanitary after they have been cleansed. Where these conditions do not exist it is advisable to put them in a hot drying room.—*Kansas Experiment Station*.

Dry Mash For Fowl.

This is a mixture of ground grains, mainly wheat bran. It is fed dry in troughs, boxes or self feeders. It is usually kept before the hens all the time.

HORSEMAN'S EXPLOIT

Galloped a Hundred Miles In Less Than Ten Hours.

ONLY THREE STOPS WERE MADE

Harry K. Vingt Won \$1,000 Wager at Belmont Park in Half the Time He Said He Could—Rode Six Ponies and Barely Escaped Lightning Bolt Shattering Pole as He Passed.

To decide a wager of \$1,000 made with Edward L. Norton, a broker, Harry K. Vingt of the New York Racket and Tennis club, a horse owner, rode 100 miles on horseback in 9 hours and 9 minutes at Belmont park the other afternoon, says the New York Herald. Under the terms of the bet he had twenty-four hours in which to complete the journey. Vingt used six ponies, mostly quarter and half breeds, and galloped his mounts all of the way. The performance of the young man is considered by horsemen as a demonstration of much endurance.

Members of several New York clubs, themselves with money wagered on the feat, were not only treated to the spectacle of a man giving his best efforts to win a bet, but were witnesses of a storm which came near turning the contest into a tragedy.

Vingt was riding past the three-quarter pole, galloping freely on a fresh horse, when a bolt of lightning struck the pole and shattered it. He was only ten feet away. He clapped his knees to the sides of the plunging horse, caught him before the animal could start into a run, wiped his hand across his face as though dazed and then continued to the point where his anxious friends were waiting for him. He swept by them with a wave of his hand to indicate that he was unharmed and then passed around the curve.

Mr. Norton, who watched after Vingt at the conclusion of the feat, declared:

"I lost \$1,000, but I am mighty glad Vingt beat me. It was a game struggle. I am as tickled over the result as though he had paid me the money."

Vingt entered the saddle at 4:42 o'clock in the morning. His timers were Edward L. Norton, E. A. Thompson and L. E. Laroque. Others who witnessed the feat were August Belmont, Philip Brown, W. G. Street, E. Livingston, Jr., E. La Montague and Mr. Gorman, the superintendent of the track.

One of the ponies covered thirty miles at intervals. Mr. Vingt rode continuously for forty-three and one-half miles on one relay. It took the rider 13 hours 30 minutes from the time he took his first mount to complete the hundred miles. He was on the ground three times. While at breakfast he took time to shave himself. When he dropped to the ground upon completing the sixty-ninth circuit of the mile and a half course he said:

"I'm glad that last mile is over. Let's see, it's a hundred miles and a half over. I have done no riding in six years. Figure to yourself the mood I am going to be in when I come out of bed tomorrow morning."

Vingt was dined by Mr. Morton and his friends at the Racket and Tennis club at night. He had had a rub down, plenty of arnica and witch hazel and appeared as fresh as any of the four men who returned with him from the park in an automobile.

There was plenty of light in the sky when Vingt and the timers stepped from the clubhouse and went out on the track. Vingt wore riding breeches and a flannel shirt. His head was bare. A half dozen ponies, some of them saddled, were waiting at the start. Vingt selected one, vaulted into the saddle and waited for the word. The pony felt a touch of steel and bounded away like the wind. He was full of run, and Vingt had to restrain him for a circuit or two.

There was more or less monotony in the first quarter of the century. Vingt changed his mounts frequently. If he was tired when he had ridden twenty-five and a half miles he did not look it. He said that he was going to eat a cow, he felt so hungry, and the manner in which he made a steak, chops and eggs disappear indicated his hearty appetite. He had stopped at 6:30 o'clock and when he concluded breakfast decided that he needed a shave. This operation he performed quickly and then stood around to talk to his friends.

It was 8:10 o'clock when Vingt was again in the saddle. He covered forty-three and one-half miles before he took another rest, at 12:35 o'clock, when he had luncheon, and he was hungry again.

Vingt figured on three hours to cover the thirty-one miles remaining, and he did it in less than that. He started on his last ride at 2:45 o'clock, in a heavy storm and over a sloppy track. His clothing was wet through when he finished, at 5:21 o'clock, completing 13 hours and 39 minutes from the time the start was made, including the rests. Vingt lost fourteen pounds.

Pennsylvania's Educational Novelty State Zoologist Surface of Pennsylvania is preparing to send to each county in the state a collection of snakes found in Pennsylvania, with a chart showing the food of the various serpents, the ramifications of the snake family and the geographical situation of the various species, says the Philadelphia Record. The snakes will be used for educational purposes, so that the teachers and pupils may be able to recognize the varieties from their appearance and know whether they are poisonous or not.

BRITISH BRIEFS.

For every 4 shillings spent in Britain on drink only a halfpenny is expended on education.

The English agricultural laborer gets 18s. 3d. a week against 10s. 3d. in Scotland and an average of 10s. 11d. in Ireland.

Ireland's high water mark in population was reached in 1841. She had then 8,175,124 people. She has now fewer than 4,500,000.

Gibraltar is the smallest British possession. It measures less than two square miles. Canada is the biggest, with 3,740,000 square miles.

Owing to the large profits accruing from the various municipal undertakings at Bolton, England, for last year, the corporation has been able to hand over in relief of the taxes the sum of \$217,500.

In London the other day an Australian postage stamp, the fourpenny blue, with the swan inverted, was offered at auction and was withdrawn when \$2,000 had been offered. Only nine specimens are known to exist. One was sold a short time ago for \$2,000.

SHORT STORIES.

The first instance of collaboration in English literature was that of the plays by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Astronomers are the longest lived of any class, not even excepting clergy. Thirteen of the great astronomers have been over ninety at their death and thirty-two over eighty.

In Rockland, Me., the other day a shipment of live lobsters was made to Seattle, Wash., which is believed to be the longest distance thus far for a consignment of that kind.

"This town," says the Washington (Kan.) Republican-Register, "has a young man who pawned his watch to obtain money for a bath. We contend that this is a claim for distinction possessed by no other town on earth."

One of the curious customs in congress is to furnish free lemonade for senators, while representatives must pay for the same luxury. The latter are beginning to grumble at what they call discrimination. No one seems to understand why the distinction is made.

THE STATELY ELM.

It rivals the oak.

It is always stately.

It is charmingly graceful.

It makes a delightful avenue.

Its growth suggests a playing fountain.

It requires a goodly amount of moisture.

Its wood is hard, heavy and coarsely grained.

It should be away from the shade of other trees.

Its bark is ashy gray and what is known as flaky.

Its lovely oval, alternate leaves are piquantly pointed and double serrate.

It grows all the way from Newfoundland to Florida and then onward to the distant Lone Star State.

The elm of old England was planted in New England by a wheelwright who found it superior for the hubs of his wheels.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

Very few strictly tailored garments are seen, even the long coated lipens such as occasionally appear having rather an out of date look.

Transparent lace is a favorite trimming for smart tub dresses, and batiste and mull embroidery is another charming and fashionable decoration.

Vails form important accessories to the up to date toilet, and there are almost as many varieties and as many ways of arranging them as there are people to wear them.

Very smart skirt suits, or, rather, three piece suits, are made with plaid silk skirt, and coat and waist of plain silk, matching the predominating color in the plaid.

Gowns of the linen and mercerized gowns show little vests of contrasting color or material, sometimes both, buttoned blindly or straight down the center, with self covered buttons.—*New York Post*.

EDITORIAL FLINGS.

A recent experiment in New York shows that "lemon" candy containing an overdose of muriatic acid is bad for children.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

Monkeys are used to test the merits of English whiskies. Men are used here, but in the end they make monkeys of themselves.—*New York Herald*.

Bryan is a grandpa, Emperor William is a grandpa, and President Roosevelt is a father-in-law. Well, well! How the boys do keep growing up!—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

Airships, it is now promised, will soon be on the market at \$1,000 each. Why fritter away your installments on an automobile when you can get an even more dangerous machine for the same price?—*Indianapolis News*.

SEA BATHING HINTS.

Never bathe directly after a meal. It is dangerous.

After dressing take a brisk walk to restore the circulation.

Don't go into the water when you are feeling chilly or out of sorts.

The first bath of the season should not last longer than a quarter of an hour.

However well bathing may suit you, never remain in the water longer than half an hour at a time.—*New York Mail*.

CHILD'S PLAY TABLE.

CAN BE TURNED FROM TABLE TO SAND BOX.

Invented by a Clever Kindergarten-er—It Is Little More Than Four Feet Long, Two and a Half High and of Lesser Width.

An ingenious play table for children which has been adopted by many kindergartens in this country and even in Germany is the recent invention of Miss Frances A. Greenlaw, a young

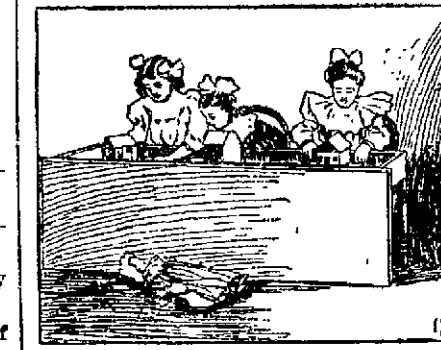


THE PLAY TABLE.

kindergarten teacher of Marinette, Wis. It saves space and time, serves as well in an ordinary nursery as in the school-room and amuses the little folk by its very capacity of transformation.

The table is a little more than four feet long, two and a half feet high and of lesser width. The varnished top is ruled in squares, helpful in dressmaking, plaiting colored papers, designing and exercises in measurement. When the small students weary of such lessons, the top is tipped over on its hinges, off regardless of the dolls that crash headlong to earth, and a large box of white sea sand is disclosed. This sight usually evokes the enthusiastic mariner's song, and then the children ply their spades in the hope of finding pearls or sunken ships. The wise teacher sees that there is something new to be found each time.

But the possibilities of the sand box are endless. Houses are built on the beach to the accompaniment of the carpenter's song, the forester slugs and plants a grove of evergreens, the farmer builds his dwelling far inland, and the mother hangs out her clothes on the toothpick poles. The sand box is so much fun that it is a question



PLAY TABLE AS SAND BOX.

whether the students will ever be willing to have the top restored and go back to the common toils of dressmaking and designing.

Miss Greenlaw is a most enthusiastic kindergarten. Having a practical knowledge of carpentry, she not only invented the play table, but built the first full size models herself. Her implements were saw, plane, turning lathe and a hammer, which never mistook the welder's thumb for a nail.

Want the Baby Needs.

The less noise a baby hears, the less he is carried about and played with for the first six months of his life, the better it will be.

It is seldom necessary to take him from his crib except for his bath and meals. The habit of tossing him about and trotting him on the knee makes him nervous and wakeful and cannot possibly do any good.

His undeveloped system calls for rest, yet he is often denied that privilege.

Children as well as older people are to a great extent creatures of habit, and they cannot acquire habits that are conducive to proper development and health of the body at too early an age.

It is during sleep that the building up forces work without interruption and the child gains in flesh and strength.

Have regular hours for his naps, and see that everything is favorable for sleep at that time. There should be no tight bands to hinder respiration.

Place his crib in such a position that the light will not shine directly upon his face, preferably in a cool, quiet corner. Do not cover him too warmly. Change his position occasionally, and he will sleep longer.

Slips For "Best" Blouses.

Some girl with a love of pretty things hit upon the clever idea of making great bags and slips, with which she covered her best blouses and tuckers, of flowered stuff instead of the usual plain white muslin affairs. The open door of that closet reveals a pretty sight instead of a rather funeral effect the muslin shroudings are bound to give. Choosing a closely woven material, so that the dust is as safely deflected as when a stout muslin is the shield, is the only point that need be looked to. Have some of the covers big, sheet-like affairs. There are certain gowns which keep in better condition if something is folded carefully about them than if they are slipped into the roughest of bags. And put loops upon bags or wrapping sheet, so that their weight, little as it may seem, will bear directly upon the closet hooks instead of adding its mite to dragging the delicate skirt or blouse out of shape.

Still Waters Run Deep.

First Lady—That new housemaid of yours seems a very quiet girl.

Second Lady—Yes. She's so quiet that when she's cleaning out a room she doesn't even disturb the dust.

ROCKEFELLER TRIP STORIES

Novel Incidents of the Oil King's European Tour.

Dr. H. F. Biggar, the family physician, who accompanied John D. Rockefeller abroad, says Mr. Rockefeller was greatly benefited physically by his recent European trip.

"Mr. Rockefeller showed himself to the people of France as the quiet, good natured man that he is," said Dr. Biggar to a *Cleveland (O.)* correspondent of the *New York Times*. "While there he went about the streets a great deal. Every one learned to recognize him. He had a warm handshake for all whom he met."

Dr. Biggar told several anecdotes of the trip. On one occasion, he said, while the party was stopping at Compeigne, Mr. Rockefeller expressed a desire to inspect the markets. Accordingly a trip was planned for the next morning at 11 o'clock. The mayor of the town and several officials planned to make it quite a formal occasion. When the party formed the next day there was no Mr. Rockefeller. As the leaders were hurriedly dispatching messengers in every direction the guest of honor was discovered coming up the street with a market basket under his arm. He had been investigating the markets on his own account for several hours and had brought back considerable green stuff, which formed part of the dinner given to the mayor's party. Mr. Rockefeller started on his expedition at 7 o'clock in the morning, before the mayor was up.

On the occasion of their visit to the government forests he frightened the members of his party by disappearing. It was thought that he was lost. In a few minutes he was found questioning one of the peasants in regard to his knowledge of forestry. "Might come handy at Forest Hill," he is said to have remarked, jocularly. He seemed surprised at the alarm of the party over his absence.

Not a day passed, according to Dr. Biggar, without the familiar sight of the millionaire oil man walking the decks with some child friend whom he had met on shipboard.

Dr. Biggar said that Mr. Rockefeller's friendship for children led to another pleasant incident of his European trip. While the party was stopping at a little town on the way to Compeigne, Mr. Rockefeller made his first bit with the French peasantry. When he reached the town he made friends with a baby which was perched in the middle of a big chair in the reception room of the little tavern.

Rockefeller neglected such minor details as seeing to his quarters in playing with the youngster. It belonged to the concierge. The baby was just old enough to prattle a little French. Mr. Rockefeller taught it to say a few simple English words. It was a fine day and the baby soon grew tired of instruction. Accordingly the citizens of the town were soon startled by the sight of the concierge's baby being wheeled about in a little go-cart. After a short jaunt about the streets Mr. Rockefeller and his charge returned.

HUGE POSTAL CARD.

Head of Armour Postal Department Receives Record Souvenir.

Mr. and Mrs. John Forsyth, who recently arrived at New York on the Teutonic, received the largest postal card ever sent through the mails, says the *New York Globe*.

"Uncle" Forsyth is the head of the Armour postal department, and he and his wife went abroad three months ago on his first vacation in twenty years. The postal measured 2 by 3 feet, was of heavy cardboard and was sent by Mr. Forsyth's fellow employees, who paid \$1.04 to put it in the mail.

On one side was a small picture of a boat, with "Aunt" and "Uncle" standing in the bow. Below was the address. On the other side was printed "Welcome home," the entire side being covered by signatures and good wishes. Mr. Forsyth will have it framed.

"Trousers Optional."

The dispatch that tells us that London society men will wear blue evening coats this season goes on to say, "Trousers or knee breeches will be optional." It seems, says the *Boston Globe*, as if one or the other were essential.

The News From Peterhof.

What's the news from Peterhof—from quiet little Peterhof?

From peaceful little Peterhof, where Nicholas resides?

What's the double guard about? And what's the fighting hard about? And what's the bloody yard about? And what's the row besides?

Douma, eh? D'ye mean to say he's knocked it in the head?

Freedom, eh? D'ye mean to say the parliament has fled?

Nicholas, proud Nicholas, what dreams are in your head?

What's the news from Peterhof—from restless little Peterhof?

From sweet, Edenic Peterhof, where Nicholas retires?

What's the din and roar about? And what's the bolted door about? And what's the running gear about? And what are all the fires?

Joking, eh? D'ye mean to say he's canceled all he said?

Nothing, eh? D'ye mean to say it wasn't on the dead?

Nicholas, weak Nicholas, what folly's in your head?

What's the news from Peterhof—from cozy little Peterhof?

From soothing little Peterhof, of which we've often read?

Whose course is that upon his shield? What man is that the Cossack steel?

And why is Nicholas concealed in underneath his bed?

Fighting, eh? D'ye mean to say he's